THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,199—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
24th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	698	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8063	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberica	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 595*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 595 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5395	24th Nov. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	24th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	25th Nov.	6 a.m.	* direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	28th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Monday, the 28th November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer, on or about the 3rd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Galonnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Molton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

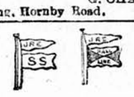
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.



THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.
AT REDUCED FARES.
(vide Times for sample.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 8
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	.....	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	.....	" 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	July 19
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. B.L. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nowera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States,)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in ... remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RARE UNSET OPALS

Opals of Fire.
Opals of Carmine Red.
Opals of Rose Pink.
Opals of Greenish Yellow.
Opals of Honey Yellow.
Opals of Blue.
Opals of Greenish Blue.
Opals of Indigo Blue.
Opals of Harlequin Colours.
Opals of Grey Blue.
Opals of Colour Flashes.
Opals of Azure.
Opals of Brownish Green.
Opals of Bluish Purple.
Opals of Violet.

OCTOBER.—
"October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know,
But lay an OPAL on her breast,
And HOPE will lull those woes to rest."

Those who attach the highest importance to the wearing of their LUCKY STONE will be interested to learn that we have just received a supply of unset Opals which we have separated into groups of different colours, and amongst which we have found a collection of the RAREST BLACK OPALS that have ever been seen in India before. The fullness, richness and beauty of colour is absolutely beyond description.

Pliny described the Opal as combining in itself the fiery red of the ruby, the magnificent green of the Emerald, the golden yellow of the Topaz, the deep blue of the Sapphire and rich violet of the Amethyst. The collection, we now have on view, combines all the colours mentioned by Pliny, the colours of the rainbow, and much also that has hitherto been unnoticed or unrecorded can be detected in many of the pieces which make up a grand selection.

RAINBOW COLOURED OPALS.

Marcks & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA.
Jewellers and Watchmakers.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

ALL the latest NOVELTIES in CRACKERS, just opened out from As. 8. to Rs. 5. per Box.

MIDGET CRACKERS,
GIANT CRACKERS,
FLORAL CRACKERS,
SURPRISE CRACKERS,
CRACKERS for Evening Parties,
CRACKERS for Table Decoration,
CRACKERS for Boys,
CRACKERS for Girls,
TOY CRACKERS,
JEWEL CRACKERS,
FIREWORK CRACKERS,
CRACKERS in Baskets,
CRACKERS in Pots,
JAPANESE CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special CRACKERS in gelatine packets for 'XMAS TREES from As. 4 per Packet.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

BATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnun Irni Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

H. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application;

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tichling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...	...at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box	... ...	...	...at Rs. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb.	...	...	Re. 1.
ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.			

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
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Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the UNIVERSITY GARDENS will be CLOSED to them, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1910.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 271 of 1908.

MANOBAI, daughter of GOVIND NANA and widow of GOVIND RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in the House No 129, situate at Lohar Chawl, in Upper Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

MANKOOBAI alias BARKIBAI, daughter of NATHOORAM PANDOO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in the House No. 137 A, situate at Purbhadevi in Lower Mahim..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 15th day of September, 1908, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,750-0-0 in full satisfaction of her claim upon the property, the subject matter of the Suit and particularly described in the Schedule thereto and that until such payment the same is declared a charge upon the said property.

And Whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated 27th day of January, 1910, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Mankoobai alias Barkibai, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwellinghouse and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agur, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of Land Revenue under Old No. 663, New No. 4455, Old Survey No. 425, and New Survey No. 2 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of

1623

Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G, No. 2707 (2), 2707 (3), 2707 (4), and Street Nos. 167A, 167B and 167C, and bounded on the East by the property of Krishnarao Nanabhoy, on the West by the property of Shamrao Purshotam, on the South by the property of Ananta Vithal Kawle, and Mahadeo Keshav Kawle, and on the North by the property of Kashinath Dewji Dhuru.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January 1911, at the hour of 3-45 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Mankoobai alias Barkibai, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant Mankoobai alias Barkibai, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Mankoobai alias Barkibai have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or towards the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff. Dated the 23rd day of November, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. SHUMS A. TYABJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of BAI KABAL (widow of SHA LAKHMIDAS GORDHANDAS and daughter of JETHA BHOGA), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BAI KABAL (widow of Sha Lakhmidas Gordhandas and daughter of Jetha Bhoga), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 25th day of March, 1905, and the Probate of whose Will and a Codicil thereto having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, was granted on the 10th day of November, 1910, to JAMSHEDJI BOMANSHA K. and MOTILAL BECHARDAS, both of Bombay, Parsi and Hindoo Inhabitants respectively, the Surviving Executors named in the said Will and Codicil, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Surviving Executors at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, their Attorneys, at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within one calender month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which the said Surviving Executors will deal with and hand over the assets according to the directions contained in the said Will and Codicil having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for Surviving Executors.

NOTICE.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OILS" for the SUPPLY of 1,600 tons of high grade SUMMER MINERAL AXLE OIL to be delivered in seven monthly consignments and 1,320 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in five monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months commencing from the first day of February, 1911, the first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the first instalment of Winter Oil by the first day of September 1911.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 20th December at which place, time and date they will be opened.

3. The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

SUMMER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fah.	0·930 to 0·940
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fah.	430 to 500 secs.
Flash Point (close test)	Over 380° Fah.
Cold test (setting point)	40° to 44° Fah.

WINTER OIL.

Specific gravity at 60° Fah.	0·890 to 0·920
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fah.	300 to 350 secs.
Flash Point closed test	Over 380° Fah.
Cold test setting point	20° to 22° Fah.

4. Form of tender with full particulars of condition of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storkeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited with the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, whose receipt should be attached to the form of tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 7th November 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

SITUATED
Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station.

THIS EVENING, at 9-30 P.M.
OUR
4 GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME 4
TALLY HO! TALLY HO!!
presenting a
GRAND EXCITING HUNTING SCENE
by the whole of the Company
AND FULL
STUD OF LEAPING HORSES.

N. B.—Local gentlemen and ladies are invited to join in the Hunt. A Handsome SILVER TROPHY being awarded to the local Horse, making the best Jumping Exhibition during the run of the piece.

THE EXCITING AMERICAN
PUSH BALL GAME.
EVERY EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats, Box, Rs. 4.
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Stalls (European Gallery), Re. 1.
Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.
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Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.
Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager. GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

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The POONA A. D. C. (assisted by Bombay Amateurs) and by arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN
Will produce
Miss HOOK of Holland.
CAST.

Miss PALIN,	Mr. ALLEN.
Mrs. BLUNT,	Mr. LEAHY,
Mrs. ROSE,	Mr. FANSHAWE,
Mrs. BYATT,	Mr. BINNING,
Mrs. BINNING,	Capt. DAVIS.

CHORUS of about 30.
SPECIAL DRESSES and SCENERY.
By kind permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY,
H. E. the Governor's Band,
(Under the direction of Mr. BEHR).
Booking Office at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
GRAND PROGRAMME
OF
ALL "STAR" PICTURES.
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST.)
We are again showing
"FOOLSHEAD IN THE LIONS' CAGE."
The greatest laughter making film ever exhibited in Bombay. A roar from start to finish also
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A film that appealed very strongly to our crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday. A dramatic and intensely human life story, and many other comic and dramatic films.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Band in the illuminated gardens nightly.

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NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.
OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
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BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
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BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

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BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

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New Premiums (1909) ...	...	„ 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period ...	...	„ 273,119
Annual Income ...	...	„ 1,422,802
Assets ...	...	„ 10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies		„ 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

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Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness and pain of the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 3½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILL is the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, on a salary of Rs. 150, rising by an annual increment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 p.m., for the Jamalpur Pumping Station of the Ahmedabad Municipality. Applications will be received till MONDAY, the 12th December, 1910. Applicants should state past experience together with age.

RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH,
Vice-Chairman,
Committee of Management, A.M.
Ahmedabad, 22nd November, 1910.

EUROPEAN FOREMAN ENGINEER WANTED

TO take charge of Machines and Fitting Shops of Engineering Works. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Apply Post Box 60, Madras.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. H. M. ENGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
H I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill...R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
H I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 23.

Australien ..... Monton ....
Aviomoor.....2382 Williamson..... .....
Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Blackmoor .....2409 Knolt ....
Caithness].....2229 Proctor .....Graham & Co
Croxteth Hall .....2435 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Clan Macalister ...3065 Makepeace.....J Finlay & Co
Clematis .....2320 Robinson..... .....
Chupra.....3954 Henderson ..... M M & Co
Devanha .....4785 Powell.....P & O Co
Elysia .....3994 Haig.....Graham & Co
Feliciana .....2785 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack..... .....
Hind .....719 Salvesin.....F F Campbell Co
Hartlepool .....2371 Ward .....Ralli Bros
Islander.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Imogen.....2448 Edward..... .....
Lhasa ..... 95 McDiarmid ..... M M & Co
Moorgate .....2433 Wilson...Killick Nixon & Co
Madura.....1723 Logan.....M M & Co
Nicam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar.....390 Nakhoda ....
Norfolk .....2506 Bulkley..... Graham & Co
Nairung .....2862 Corkhill...Asiatic Steam Navigation Co
Onda .....3610 Dagge .....M McKenzie
Pagentarn .....3160 Flatbeck...W & A Graham & Co
Quirimba .....4327 Smith.....M M & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Salsette .....2331 Lewellin .....P & O Co
Tuscany .....1872 Swellie.....Killick Nixon & Co
Umsinga.....1869 Robertson.....Natal...28 10... Graham & Co
Visigoth .....2613 Pyle..... .....
Zamora .....2328 Fwan..... .....
Kasara.....505 Elton .....M M & Co
Virana .....2176 Emmott..... M M & Co Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 23, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Lady Lewis	2146	Provo...	Genoa	6 12..	J Mackintosh & Co
B Caboto	2849	Schiffino	Calcutta	24-11	
C&E Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	29-11	K Nixon & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Madras Coast	24 11	J Finlay & Co
N Virginia	2789	MacMorran	Baltimore	30 11	R A Willis
P Rotenfels	3590	Vanfreedon	Hamburg	28 11	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3980	Haig	Liverpool	23 11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Dalemoor	3572	Brahu Hall		30 11	W & A Graham & Co
4 Coquet	2865	Sutherland	Dunkirk	10 12	T Morrison & Co
6 Bilbste	2790	Minto	Dunkirk	25 11	W & A Graham & Co
7 Persia	3779	Giurgenich	Kobe	24 11	A L S N Co
8 Africa	2565	Siberich	Trieste	1-12	Austro Lyod Co
9 Queda	4944	Archdeacon	N F	N F	M McKenzie & Co
12&13 Persia	4398	Haughton	London	3 12	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	24 11	M M & Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	24 11	N Y Kaisha

H W P D

Ponani	552	Hoosein	Nager	23 11	Bo S NCo Ld
Bahaguri	829	Ahmed	Gulf Port	24-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Mangalore	25 11	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Moshtari	1110	Watson	Zanzibar	2 12	B & P S N Co

Offside L

Cresswell	2002	Buff	N F	W & A G & Co	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Hartlepool	Ward	B'nosAyresOct13
	Tuscany	Swellen	London, Sept 11
	Aviemoor	Williamson	Djibouti, Nov 14
	Chupra	Henderson	Antwerp, Sept 4
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Nov 21

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Berne	Younger	Rangoon
	Himalaya	Spicer	Shanghai
	President	Jacobson	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Ceylon Maru, Payne for Kobe, &c.
" Clan Macalister, Makepeace for Morm.
" Dwarka, Moxon for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Chupra for Antwerp, &c.
" a Salsette for Aden.
" Aviemoor for Liverpool, &c.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia outward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant and is due here on the morning of the 3rd December.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd November 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	22	7	3 p.m.	13	34
Teheran	23	12	40 p.m.	2	18
Suez	23	2	5 p.m.	0	41

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormoz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON November 22.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... ...79 7/8—3-16
3 per cent. Rentes ... ...97 1-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ...94 1-2 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities ... 82 3-4 —1-16
Bar Silver in London ... ... 25 9-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... 25 3-4+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.
Silver in New York ... ... 55 3-8+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 25-30 unchgd
Do. Berlin ... 20-49 —1-2
Do. New York 4 85 7-8unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p.c. since 20-10-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 4 3-8 +1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 5-8—1-8
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 3-7-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-at (Bank buying rate) 1-3-15

MANCHESTER, November 22.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spots ... ... Moderate demand firm.
Futures ... ... Easier.
East Indian ... ... Steady.
Manchester ... ... Firm and good demand
Total Sales 7,000
Late Sales ... ...
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports 38,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 7-55+10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown 11 3-8unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7·66	7·65	7·66
	— 3	— 4	— 4
Mid. Uplands	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7·67	7·69	7·69
G. O. C.	— 4	— 3	— 3
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	7·70	7·69	7·67
	— 3	— 3	— 3

MANCHESTER, Nov. 21.

Wool auction opened to-day steady with fair demand, 34000 offered.
Vicanere first white unchanged.
" ordinary highest 9d.
" " lowest 7 1-2d.
Candahar first white unchanged.
" ordinary highest 9d.
" " lowest 7 1-2d.
Becanere white highest 8 1-2d.
" " lowest 7d.

NEW YORK, November 22.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	78,000
Do Last year	43,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	38,000
Do. Exports to Continent	18,000
Spot Cotton—	14-25 + 5
Futures at New York ..... Dec. 14·65+ 5	Declined on foreign selling and advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do at New York ..... Mar. 14·84 + 7	

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton 14 9-16unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 14·57+ 2
do. Mar. 14·91+ 5
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

LONDON, November 22.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Oomras ... ... d 7 2-32
F. G. Oomras ... ... d 6 30-32
Good Oomras ... ... d 6 28-32
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d 6 22-32
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d 7 2-32
Fine Bengals ... ... d 6 10-32
F. G. Bengals ... ... d 6 6-32
Good Bengals ... ... d 6 2-32

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

SouthAustralian 33 3-4
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc—Done.
Wheat Choice White Karachi... ... 37
Do Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 40 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 66 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 62 1-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...6 2 1-2—Sellers—Steady

ARRIVALS.

"Koerber,"

BOMBAY, November 23.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., and 1s. 4 2-32d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32
" " Forward ... 1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s " 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s " 139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 137
" Shanghai 185 1/4
" Japan 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market rates were Rs. 93-9 buyers ready and this settlement, Rs. 93-11 to Rs. 93-10 next settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up and New York was 1-8 up. Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-14. The London market advanced on account of buyers from China and India. The tone of the local market was firm and it closed at Rs. 73-13 on account of sellers. About 40 to 50 bars changed hands.

The gold market was flat. Rate fluctuated from 3 to 6 pies and demand was very limited. The rates of sovereigns remain unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 98 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-3 Penny 73 14 0
117 Penny Ready 73 13 0
Local per tola 0 11 6

FUTURES.

First Settlement 73 13 0
Second do 74 4 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Dull. London quotations was 3d. down. Demand was moderate and there being sellers the rate for ready and forward dropped one anna.

Rapeseed—Quiet. London rates were unchanged. Demand being nil the rate dropped one anna.

Wheat—Firm. London quotation was 1-8 up. Inquiry being good the rate advanced by half an anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnut and Gingelly-seed—Quiet but firm. Demand moderate. Rates unchanged.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Firm. Demand moderate and rates advanced by half to one anna.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13	3	0
Linseed, Small ...	" 13	14	0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 13	4	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	" 6	6	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	5	0
Yellow do. ...	" 7	6	0
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7	12	0
Brown Katni ...	" 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	" 10	2	0
Castorseed ...	" 40	to	41
HEAT—			
Pissi ...	" 31	to	33
Hard Red ...	" 27	to	29
JINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 54	to	55
Rai Khandesh ...	" 75	to	90
Mowrassed ...	" 7	4	0
Groundnuts ...	" 48	to	50
Cottonseed ...	" 25	to	26
Maize ...	" 15	to	16
Wheat Yellow ...	" 36	to	38
Khandwa ...	" 44	to	48
Bajaro ...	" 26	to	28
Joowar ...	" 16	to	19
Gram ...	" 21	to	24
Minbara ...	" 54	to	55
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 48	to	49
Brown Meggi ...	" 48	to	49
Kabra ...	" 52	to	54
Black Kutni ...	" 46	to	47
Myrabollams ...	" 19	to	20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 21st November, 1910 :—

Cotton ...	...	...	15,268 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	9,290 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	1,888 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,034 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	22,098 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	114 "
Groundnuts..	...	...	927 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	3,304 "
Rice ...	...	...	41,268 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	495 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	15,763 "
Mowrassed ...	...	...	107 "
Gram ...	...	...	5,060 "
Joowar ...	...	...	813 "
Maize ...	...	...	985 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,567 1/2
India ...	...	...	...	64 1/2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	...	54 1/2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	...	75

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	...	375
Kohinoor ...	...	...	...	640
Standard ...	...	...	...	992 1-2
Morarji Gocouldas Mill ...	...	...	...	2,115

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...				19 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...				120 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Preference...				167 1-2
Port Canning I & L Co ...				782 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 480

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 4 points down but New York rate was 5 up and futures were 5 and 7 up. The tone of the local market was firm and demand being good the rate advanced by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The opener advised 6 to 7 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was very strong and demand being brisk the rate advanced by Rs. 3 to 4. Business in new crop Broach was done at Rs. 333, but demand being brisk it closed at Rs. 335.

500	Hindustan Mills ...	Bengal ...	278
200	Swadeshi Mills ...	Do ...	278
300	Jamshed Mills ...	Do ...	278
200	A Blascheck and Co.	Do ...	287
100	Presidency Mills ...	Do ...	278
1000	Currimbhai...	Mills Do ...	280
200	Do	Burhanpur ...	317
500	Japan T and Co...	Khandesh old...	300
200	Gaddum and Co ...	Do ...	310
200	Ripon Mills ...	Sawgin ...	330
100	Petit Mills ...	Barsi old ...	280
100	Do	Mathia old ...	268
500	Ralli Bros ...	Akola ...	320

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	...	281
" F Good	...	...	270
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	...	300
" F Good	...	...	287
Sind Punjab Fine	...	...	299
" F Good	...	...	285
Khandesh Fine	...	...	310
" F Good	...	...	300
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	...	322
" F Good	...	...	312
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	...	319
" F Good	...	...	309
Amraoti Fine	...	...	319
" F Good	...	...	309
Veotmal Fine	...	...	327
" F Good	...	...	317
Nagpore Fine	...	...	332
" F Good	...	...	322
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	...	334
" F Good	...	...	324
Mathia Fine	...	...	308
" F Good	...	...	298
Broach Gin Fine	...	...	338
" F Good	...	...	328
Broach Gin Good	...	...	333
Sawginned Good	...	...	339 May
Comptah Gin	...	...	241 "
Westerns H. G	...	...	311 "
Do M. G	...	...	332 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 21st November :—

Khandeish	...	...	2,772 Bales
Central India	...	...	3 "
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	328 "
Berar	...	...	4,173 "
Central Provinces	...	...	775 "
Oomras	...	...	2,051 "
Dhollera	...	...	... "
Broach	...	...	... "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	399 "
Westerns	...	...	... "
Bengal N. W. P.	...	...	6,514 "
Bengals Rajputana	...	...	104 "
American	...	...	98 "
Rajputana	...	...	2 "
Sind	...	...	... "
Persia	...	...	... "
Egyptian	...	...	332 "
Other sorts	...	...	... "

Total... 15,268

LIVERPOOL, Nomber 22.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	...	Firm
Estimated Sales	...	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	...	17,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
Nov.—Dec.	...	...	7·72+ 6
Dec.—Jan.	...	...	7·72+ 7
Jan.—Feb.	...	...	7·73+ 7
Feb.—Mar.	...	...	7·74+ 7
Mar.—Apl.	...	...	7·76+ 7
Apl.—May	...	...	7·76+ 7
May.—June	...	...	7·77+ 7
June—July	...	...	7·76+ 7
July—Aug.	...	...	7·74+ 7

METALS.

We quote :— lbs.

Copper Braziers 4×4	21		
	28		
	35		
	42	Rs.	54 12
	56		
	63		
	70		
	77		
Yellow Metal Sheets	84	"	56 0
	21		
	28		
	35	"	45 10
	42		
	49		
	56		
Tin Ingots	...	"	44 8

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, November 20.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Parcel ...	.....	4,282	9,350
1 Box ...	.....	2,685	3,019
20 Boxes ...	.....	15,00,000	.....
1 Bundle ...	.....	1,300	3,000
1 Bundle ...	.....	120	2,732

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Parcel ...	.....	27	.....
1 Box ...	.....	27	.....
1 Case ...	.....	4,927	.....
4 Bundles ...	.....	8,000	.....
1 Parcel ...	5	.....	.....
1 Bundle ...	.....	150	.....

Importers.		Vessel.	From
M Cohen & Felgs	...	Africa	Trieste
J H E Obadiah	...	Persia	Alexandria
Thomas Cook	...	do	London
Chartered Bank	...	do	Port Said
D Anandji	...	President	Chindi
M Mackenzie & Co	...	Kasara	Busreh
Yokobama Bank	...	Salsette	London
E. Hayim	...	Kasara	Bagdad

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	31	37,522
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	43	51,139

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1 bale cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 126 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 24 bales wool Haji Mahomed Suleman ; 46 bales wool, H Keshow ; 46 bales wool, J Karra ; 11 bales wool, S Garibbiroband ; 56 bales wool, D Koondamull : 3,000 cwts maize stengalpore, Sanday and Co; 6 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 20 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Bradbury Brady and Co.

Trafford Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat ghati, Sanday.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 91 cwts stry buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 500 cwts kismis, Dewji Punaa and Co ; 48 cwts cuttlefish, V Ooks ; 125 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 500 cwts kismis, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBORO.

Umsinga s—1,800 tousmanganese ore, K A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 21 bales dry wool sheep skins, Enrico N Stein ; 1,000 lbs rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 999 cwts ghatty groundnuts, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Manekji Jethabhai and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Umsinga s—704 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 300 stry buffalo horns, E Mahomed : 6,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Moorgate s—2,011 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Coquet s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Madulal Doogar.

Moorgate s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MOSTYOR DEEP.

Aviomoor s—1,800 tons manganese ore, K A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalemoor s—1,999 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co ; 440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K. Devchand and Co ; 9,900 teelseed Ralli Bros ; 300 cwts buffalo horns, E Mcbouna ; 30 bales hemp Maganlal Moolji and Co ; 2,002 cwts castorseed, Parikh Brother's and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 7,000 crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

Bilbster s—384 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—8,000 cwts linseed and 400 cwts nuts Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—207 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales hemp, Maganlal Moolji and Co ; 400 cwts cow horns and 20 cwts buffalo, E Mohmed ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,009 lbs rosa oil, Volkart Bros ; 5 bales cotton and 253 cottonfly K Visram and Co.

Coquet s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—350 bales cotton, H Gocouldas; 2,002 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cloth, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imogen s—110 bales cotton, H Gocouldass and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 3,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Africa s—660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VIENICE.

Africa s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—550 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bassan Kaisha Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—787 bales berar cotton, Mitsui Bassan Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 24th November.

On Friday afternoon next, the 25th instant, the Squadron will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from the University Gardens to Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray Kynynmond Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General.

Rendezvous Queen's Statue at 4-15 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Review Order, White, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers,

H. E. E. PROCTER, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 24th November.

233. Parade.—Saturday the 26th instant.—No. 1 Company 1 inch A. R. practice Middle Ground Fort. Fall in at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

No. 2 Company Instructions for Layers and 6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

234. Proficiency Class.—A Class for candidates for proficiency certificates will be started early in December. Members who intend going in for this Examination; are requested to send their names to the Adjutant. The Examinations will be held early in March.

237. Musketry—The British Infantry range at Colaba will be available for class firing for members detailed from No 2 Company on Sunday next 27th instant. Firing to Commence at 9 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

The rifle range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spcon Competitions and practice on Sunday 27th instant.

Ranges 600 and 800 yards.

Train leaves Colaba 6-30 a.m.,Church Gate 6-35 a.m., and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : The great interest in Mr. W. F. Monypenny's new "Life or Lord Beaconsfield" have revived the old dispute as to Disraeli's birthplace. The author states, without any apparent dubiety, that the house in which Beaconsfield was born is No. 22, Theobald's-road, formerly known as King's-road, which ran from Gray's Inn-road to Bedford row, north of Gray's Inn Gardens. It is true that Mr. Laurence Hutton has stated that Disraeli was baptised in the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on July 13, 1817, and in the registry is described as "from King's-road, and said to be about twelve years of age"; but Dr. John B. Jeaffreson years ago declared that the Disraelis were living in 1803 behind Canonbury Tower, that while this house was undergoing repairs they lived for a twelve-month next door to Dr. Jeaffreson (gradfather of the writer) in Trinity-row, and that Benjamin Disraeli was unexpectedly born there, Dr. Jeaffreson being the medical attendant.

In connection with the attempt now being made to raise the United States cruiser Maine which was sunk by explosion in Havana Harbour in 1898, Colonel Brady, who originally investigated the circumstances connected with the loss of the warship, declares that he believes the vessel was blown up by a Spanish electrician named Jose Salvado, who was executed without any reason for his execution having been announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HALL—November 16, at Hubli, the widow of the late Driver W H Hall, of Madras Ry, and sister of late W Wagstaff, aged 60 years.

NEWBURY—November 10, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Harold Thornton Newbury, Manager, Surma Tea Estate, South Sylhet.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Concert, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, 5-30 p.m.

Fillis's Circus, Evening performance, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

MAXIM : "One way to tell a financial cripple is by his lame excuses."—DALLAS NEWS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 11th November, which left Aden at 2 a. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Persia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day, Thursday.

ST. STANISLAUS' ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, BANDRA.—The prize distribution of this school which has been started by Rev. Father C. DeSilva, will take place in the St. Sebastian Catechism, School, Bandra, on Sunday the 27th instant, at 11 a. m. (S.T.), when Rev. Father A. Gyr, S. J., Superior of St. Peter's Church, will preside.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.—In the blow-room of the Jubilee Mill, a fire was discovered on Tuesday afternoon. It was soon put out by the mill appliances. The municipal fire engines from Byculla and Chinchpoogly were early on the scene, but their services were not required. The damage done by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 1,500 which is covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the machinery running hot.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jetha Krishna, a shroff, having his place of business at Oomercarry, reports that his place was broken into during his absence last night, a large wooden box forced open and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,347 stolen. All the ornaments, with the exception of two, belong to customers of the complainant and were kept by the complainant in pledge.—Nanabhai Abdullaly, a watch maker of Grant-road, has made a report to the police that his shop was broken into and watches of the value of Rs. 495 stolen, some time during Tuesday night.

BAND A

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged for :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC.
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

THE MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette,"
2, Green Street,
FORT.

WHEN YOU HAVE FAILED TO GET THROUGH OTHERS JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN

BUNGALOWS,
FLATS,
OFFICES,
SHOWROOMS,
AND
GODOWNS

CONSULT US.

We have places in all localities TO SUIT all requirements.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX 239.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 0 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
FOR SALE.
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
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GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 24th Nov. 1910.

SOME INDIAN STATISTICS.

SIDELIGHTS on the lives and habits of the people among whom we live may be gathered from the "Statistics of British India," published by Government in a multiplicity of parts, which come out from time to time, in most irregular order and after varying intervals. The latest of these to hand covers a variety of subjects, including area, population, emigration, births and deaths, vaccination, hospitals, lunatic asylums, wild animals and snakes, and a host of other subjects, as though the crumbs from the table had been swept up into this last receptacle—everything else having been dealt with in its own place. The area which in 1880 was 1,372,588 square miles is now shown as 1,766,597, including Aden and the Andamans, and the population, which in the former year was 253,891,900 was according to last census 294,361,056, a figure which the next census will show again to have considerably increased, notwithstanding the fact that many thousands have emigrated or left India, on long voyages or short, some of whom have never returned to this country and about eight millions a year die. Whatever may be the reason it is remarkable that whereas the population of British India is perpetually increasing, that of the feudatory States steadily decreases. From sixty-six millions the total has gone down to sixty-four in the past ten years—nearly three per cent. and chiefly in Baroda, Central India and Rajputana. Those who are in the habit of contending that the subjects of the Native States are happier and more prosperous under the rulership of their own countrymen have here food for reflection. As is shown the Hindus make up seventy per cent. of the total population, Mahomedans being less than a third of the Hindus, and Buddhists and Jains a sixth of the Mahomedans, Christians number about one and a half per cent. of Hindus and one per cent. of the entire population. Of that total 195,666,845— sixty-six and a half per cent. are dependent on agriculture. Another six per cent. is classed as labourers. The two constitute nearly seventy-three per cent. of the population, and as the majority of the labourers work in the fields, it may be said that well over two-thirds of the people are dependent directly on the land. Persons engaged in trade and commerce are nearly three per cent. and those engaged in industries fifteen and a half per cent.

On the subject of emigrants—of whom a vast proportion go to countries where they are not welcome—we find that the average annual number of those who have left country in the past twenty-three year has been 16,028 and the average number returning is but 7,144. The number of emigrants leaving in any one year appears to be based on the demand for labour elsewhere, rather than or any internal causes in India, for no close connection can be traced between the prices of food grains in India or the birth-rate in the different provinces and the number of emigrants. Natal, whose prosperity admittedly depends on the labour supply from India, has attracted no less than 103,500 in a couple of years less than a quarter of a century. Demerara has taken our labourers at the rate of 3,400 a year. It must be noticed, however, with regard to Natal that a very large proportion remains in that country and their numbers are increasing. When we hear of the Asiatic problem in South Africa, we must remember that in 1907 the number of British Indian subjects in Natal alone was 116,000 or nearly ten per cent. of the total population of the colony. In Mauritius, Indians and their descendants number 264,000 out of 377,000, seventy per cent. of the whole. Of the passengers who left for places beyond India, in the last year reported upon, more than half went from the Madras Presidency to Ceylon and nearly one-fifth to the Straits Settlements, most of the remainder going from Bombay and Karachi to the Persian Gulf, Delagoa Bay, Mombasa, Aden and Zanzibar; from Burma to the Straits Settlements and Amoy, and from Bengal to the Straits. Migrations from province to province are common but are practically limited to voyages undertaken by coolies from Madras and Bengal to Burma for work as harvesters and in the rice-mills and to the return voyages of these coolies on the end of the working season.

Vital statistics are becoming more reliable year by year and in India now the registration of births and deaths is carried on with approximate accuracy among a population of 226 millions,—or 95 per cent. of the total population of British India. The returns have been submitted to Mr. G. F. Hardy, the statistical expert, who, after making allowances for inaccuracies, calculates that the death-rate per thousand in Bengal between 1891 and 1901 was 38·9, in Bombay 45·9, Madras 38·1, United Provinces 43·4 and the Punjab 40·3. The birth-rate is similarly calculated at 43·9 in Bombay and Bengal, 44·8 in Madras, 44·7 in the United Provinces and 47·1 in the Punjab, higher in each case than the registered figures show. The number of deaths from plague, which reached its highest point in 1907, since the first outbreak in 1896, came down from 1,166,223 to 113,888 last year. In thirteen years from the outbreak of plague in India, the total recorded deaths were over five millions, of which Bombay lost over twenty-five per cent. of the whole. Malaria carried off more however than all other diseases put together, but the outcome of the present investigations and campaign may bring about a great reduction. For the treatment of diseases close upon a crore and twenty-two lakhs is spent on hospitals, while lunatics cost the country between eight and nine lakhs a year. Closing the volume before us is a series of tables recording the destruction wrought by wild animals and snakes. In the past twenty-five years it is shown that the number of human beings killed by wild animals was 68,849 and by snakes 537,745, making a total of 606,594, but the figures are far from accurate. Fluctuations are shown from year to year, for whereas in the time of famine people in large numbers are driven to the jungle in search of food, drought brings wild animals into the open country in search of water. There are ten deaths from snake-bite to every one caused by wild animals; but the tiger is the animal most destructive to human life and is responsible for 38 per cent. of the total number of deaths caused by wild animals in the last five years, leopards and wolves together make less than half the havoc the tiger does, whilst the bear is comparatively harmless being satisfied with an average bag of about a hundred human beings per annum. Alligators and crocodiles account for about 345, wild-pigs 63, wild dogs 46, buffaloes eleven and unspecified animals 14. Twenty thousand a year fall to snake-bite. But both wild animal and snakes appear to have a preference for cattle. In the last twenty-five years they have together destroyed 2,110,451, snakes being responsible for 160,995 of these. However, it is confessed that the statistics relating to the destruction of wild animals and snakes, especially the latter, are even more imperfect than those showing the deaths of human beings and cattle. But the rewards given by Government for the destruction of wild beasts average Rs. 1,35,893 annually, of which 96 per cent. is on account of tigers and leopards—without any perceptible effect on the number of wild animals or the tale of destruction by them.

THE PHILIPPINES AND INDEPENDENCE. Although lately little has been seen in the public Press concerning the Philippines' plea for independence, it would be a mistake to imagine that the agitation has in any measure lessened since a few months ago it attracted so much attention. A special correspondent of the *Times* has been investigating conditions in the Philippines, and in an illuminating article which he contributes to that journal as the first of a series, he says that the permanence of American rule is the one paramount question in the islands. "It lies at the root of all political discussion, and is a constantly disturbing factor in every undertaking." Its appeal however is not one to which the Government of the United States is likely to turn anything but deaf ears for a good many years to come. That is, if the United States maintain the policy, which has been clearly enunciated by President Taft. The fundamental point to be remembered in the consideration of the Philippine question is that the United States Government has never claimed to have annexed the Islands finally and irrevocably. Their policy has been to govern the islands only so long as the people themselves continue to display incompetence for self-government. This was stated by Mr. Taft, when he was Secretary of War in terms which were unmistakable. He said: "Shortly stated, the national policy is to govern the Philippine Islands for the benefit and welfare and uplifting of the people of the islands, and gradually to extend to them, as they shall show themselves fit to exercise it, a greater and greater measure of popular self-government. . . . When the Filipino people as a whole show themselves reasonably fit to conduct a popular self-government, maintaining law and order and offering equal protection of the laws and civil rights to rich and poor alike, and desire complete independence of the United States, they shall be given it." This, of course, is a reasonable and liberal policy for the United States to adopt, and for its complete justification the Filipinos have only to look to the benefits of British rule in India. However it certainly does put an indefinite period to the American administration, for it is well-known that the Filipino at present has exhibited no aptitude whatever for the task of Government. It may be, therefore, because the Filipinos have no faith in their own ultimate ability to control their affairs, that their clamour arising from a sense of hopelessness, is so universal. They seem anxious to re-assume their independence at any cost, either to themselves or to foreign settlers within their gates, and apparently feel that the greater the reform which the American may introduce the greater will be the inducement to him to protract his regime, in order that the permanence of the new order may be assured. There can be no doubt that the popular demand for self-rule is deep-seated and wide-spread, and each of the political parties in the country differ from the others only in the amount of urgency with which they regard an evacuation by America. Even the most tolerant of them are only willing to accept the authority of the United States for a while as a necessary evil. The *Times* correspondent suggests, and probably with much truth, that the outcry would not be so fierce were it not for the tactless manner in which the Americans have treated the question of the national flag. The old Philippine flag has been suppressed on account of the prominent part it played in certain street riots at Manila and it might be unwise to revive its use. However there is no reason why a new flag should not be devised. The use of the American national flag does not seem consonant with the Government's avowed intention.

MR. C. T. R. SCOVELL. After braving the perils of the sea and what seemed to his friends to be courting death, by embarking upon the high seas in small craft, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, ex-commodore of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, has, we regret to learn, lost his life whilst yachting in the Channel. After sailing out from England to Bombay in the small "Godwit," Mr. Scovell made the passage home in his somewhat larger yacht, the "Muriel," a locally built vessel, from Bombay, and his log from port to port, recording his various experiences, was mailed to us and reproduced in these columns week by week, the whole story with illustrations being republished in book-form. We believe that it was Mr. Scovell's intention to sell the "Muriel" after his arrival in England, but whether a sale was effected we have no information, so it may be he was washed overboard from the deck of the craft which bore him safely through many stormy seas, besides giving his friends in Bombay numerous delightful experiences. On the other hand it is stated he had recently purchased a 160-ton steam yacht and was presumably on board her. An intrepid, venturesome man for whom the sea had no terrors, he once contemplated a cruise from Bombay to Australia, but was prevailed upon to abandon the idea, yet the waters have finally encompassed him. He served in various capacities in the Public Works Department in this country from 1885. Mr. Seton-Karr, whose name also appears in the obituary list this morning, was an Indian official of a much older school than Mr. Scovell. In the Bengal Civil Service, he came out to this country in 1842, and after serving in numerous appointments in Bengal, including the High Court of Calcutta, he beame Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and retired in 1870, having thus enjoyed a pension for no less than forty years.

THE journey of the German Crown Prince through India and the East is of course to be fully chronicled in the German newspapers. Some five or six German journalists are acting as special correspondents.

WE believe, says the "Madras Mail," that Mr. J. R. Henderson has been confirmed as Superintendent of the Madras Central Museum, in succession to Mr. Thurston. If so, it will give general satisfaction, for no better selection could have been made.

MR. B. C. MITTER has been appointed Standing Counsel to the Government of Bengal in the place of the Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam, who has become Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

THE Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are advertising in England for Senior District Locomotive Officers to fill existing vacancies on the Indian Staff. The appointments will be worth Rs. 1,000 a month.

WHEN Mr. Clark takes charge this week as member of Commerce and Industry, the Hon. Mr. B. Robertson will revert to his substantive appointment as Secretary in the Department. Mr. W. Maxwell, who has filled the post of Secretary since December, becomes Postmaster-General in the Punjab.

A COMMISSION appointed by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda to enquire into the physical condition of his people has been taking evidence for the past three months, and is now preparing its report. The cost of living is said to be steadily increasing in Baroda and all classes are feeling the difficulty of making both ends meet.

THE Senate of Spain on Nov. 5th, by a large majority adopted the Government's Bill prohibiting for two years the establishment of further religious orders in Spain pending a new Religious Associations Law.

JOSE LOPEZ, Lieutenant Boyd Alexander's Portuguese collector, who succeeded in escaping from Tama after the gallant explorer had been shot by the natives on the night of April 2, has just returned to England. Lopez succeeded in making his escape about midnight barefooted and burdened with the body of his leader. Eventually he pushed through some ninety miles of bush and reached Abeshr almost exhausted. He subsequently conveyed the body to Maifoni, a distance of 900 miles.

THE Lord Mayor of Birmingham has received an intimation that if an invitation were sent to the British Association to hold their annual meeting in Birmingham in 1913 it would be favourably considered. The latter has been placed before the General Purposes Committee of the City Council, and they have recommended to the City Council that the invitation should be given. The Council will co-operate with the University and other public institutions to make the necessary arrangements.

WITH regard to the proposed establishment in England of a socialist daily newspaper, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., the prime mover in the scheme, reports "success in sight." He states in a "Labour Leader" article that the first number of the new evening paper will probably appear on May 1, 1911. The paper will be printed in Manchester. All being well, Mr. Hardie adds, the promoters may be in a position to establish Socialist evening papers in the northern, southern, and western districts. Afterwards the foundation of a London morning halfpenny Socialist paper may be considered. Mr. Hardie suggests as the title for the first evening paper the "New Free Press."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD HARDINGE. There is a well-known saying, ascribed, I believe, to a diplomatist, that the use of language is the concealment of thought. If this cynical definition is at all applicable to men in the diplomatic service, Lord Hardinge may be taken as a notable exception. His utterances, ever since he was appointed to the office of Viceroy, have been frank, without being unduly free. We notice in them a happy combination of candour with caution and restraint. In all his replies to the half-a-dozen addresses presented to him on the day of his arrival in Bombay, he showed consummate tact and discretion. He gave no pledge, he committed himself to no definite statement. None, indeed, was expected of him, and no statesman would have given any out of hand. But he did not shrink from throwing out, here and there, a shrewd hint, or enunciating a sound principle, suggested by specific requests and proposals introduced into some of the friendly greetings, with which he was received. He promises to be as earnest and sincere as Lord Minto, and, I may add, perhaps, also more firm and circumspect. His sentiments, simple and direct, are expressed in clear language. He makes no attempt at fine phrases, at sonorous sentences ringing pleasantly in the ear. He does not aspire to eloquence; still less to magniloquence. We do not want our ears to be charmed by rhythmic cadence, and we may well dispense with a fore-word about the spell and witchery and glamour of the East. We had all this once before, and were disappointed in the end. We want an honest man who will talk straight, and will act up to his utterances. Lord Hardinge, I think, will be one such. If I am reading the signs aright, he will prove a strong ruler, strong in his sympathies, and also in battling, if need be, with violence and disorder. He has welcomed the reforms, and has undertaken to rear the young plant with care and solicitude. Nominated to the exalted office, when Lord Morley was Secretary of State, we may be sure that the latter must have satisfied himself, not only of his capacity and qualifications as an administrator, but also that he was best fitted to carry out his policy and to work the liberalized institutions with a cordial desire for their success. A diplomatist all his life, the new Viceroy is essentially a man of peace. Noticing the allusion to his grand-father in the address of the Bombay Corporation, he said "it was his fate and his misfortune to be involved in an internal war." Such fate and misfortune is inconceivable in the case of the grandson, and with his decided and emphatic opinions about the pacific intentions of the Tsar, and confident in the good understanding produced by the Anglo-Russian agreement, he will be the last man to be influenced by Central Asian bugbears. The country may feel well assured, therefore, of peace beyond the confines of India. There will be no complications, so far as he can help them. Granted peace and security, both within and without, he will be free to devote himself exclusively to the welfare of India. The country is recovering from the throes and excitement of recent years. What is wanted now is some breathing time, a spell of rest and quiet, a happy interval with nothing grand or extraordinary for history to record. Given a succession of good seasons and a cordial understanding between the Government and the subjects, it will be possible for Lord Hardinge to leave India more prosperous, more enlightened, and more contented than he found it on arrival. We want, above all, to be saved from anarchists, who are our worst enemies.

TIME AND ITS CHANGES. "Times have changed," said Lord Hardinge in his reply to the Municipal address, "since the appointment of an Indian student as a deputy magistrate was regarded as a remarkable concession and innovation." Times have changed, indeed, and the change amounts to an administrative revolution effected in the course of but two generations. We are now longing to occupy the seats of the mighty. Our aspirations have risen a hundred-fold, and we have received some concessions undreamt of but a few years ago. Considering how very brief is the space of two generations in the life-time of a nation, and especially in that of a subject race, there is sufficient cause, to my mind, for thankfulness. I may be exceedingly modest in my aspirations. I am certainly not extravagantly immoderate in my ambition, and I feel content, though with a lurking desire for more in due season.

MOSLEM AWAKENING. Recent years and events have also effected a revolution in the longings and aspirations of the Moslems of India. They awoke one morning,—so great and sudden was the change,—with a keen and bitter sense of their abject and despondent state, and shaking off the apathy and langour of centuries, and the false pride which had kept them in a state of sullen and dogged isolation from the new conditions to which the Hindus had readily adapted themselves, they approached the powers with a big budget of claims, and pressed their pretensions on the ground of past neglect and present loyalty. The Government have given a most sympathetic response to their prayer, and have treated them very liberally in the scheme of reforms. The reaction from apathy and somnolence has produced in this spirited race a vehement and eager impetuosity, which led some of their representatives to make extravagant demands. It is natural that, emboldened by sympathy and encouragement, they should try to get the utmst they can for themselves, and that in furtherance of this end, they should approach the great ones, whenever an occasion presented itself with their Petition of Rights. One such was presented by the Moslem League to the new Viceroy, in which they prayed for the extension to local bodies of the communal principle incorporated in the Reform Scheme. Lord Hardinge informed the deputation that their community had received special treatment, and that their aspirations had been very fully recognized in the enlargement of the Councils. He advised them that, while promoting the interests of their own race, they should "avoid anything which may tend to emphasise those sectarian differences, which must exist, but need not be accentuated." He further reminded them that "a spirit of self-restraint will add greatly to your influence, and that special privileges to one class are synonymous with corresponding disabilities to others." Lord Hardinge seems to have already made himself conversant with the Indian Mahomedan problem, and the advice as to self-restraint, which has been inculcated by this writer in these columns, coming as it does now from such an exalted personage, will, I trust, be listened to with respect. As I have pointed out on occasions, it will be to their own advantage to avoid extravagances. They will not promote their interest by behaving like spoilt children.

ECLIPSE—THE INDIAN VIEW. The average European can scarcely know how deeply we are stired by such a simple natural phenomenon as an eclipse of the sun or the moon. We are mildly incredulous as to the explanation given by science. It may suit the European mind, or your Westernized Indians, who in comparison with the countless millions on our side, are as but a drop in the ocean. We know for a fact that the universe is peopled by gods and demons and goblins, and we know that such phenomena are the visible manifestations of their power. A portent is often exhibited by the unseen powers as a warning to a sinful world, and being aware of the dangers of disregarding it, we hasten to pacify the spirits with such rites and observances as have been practised since time immemorial. We are not so foolish or vain glorious as to presume ourselves to be wiser than our fathers, and so we do as they did. We are an intensely religious and spiritual people; our life is a daily sacrament, and when the gods choose to give a warning to mankind by a heavenly sign, we must ward off the evil by means of expiatory and purificatory rites. We were all agog over the eclipse of the moon last week. We know that it is the result of a fight between the Rakhshash Rahu and the lunar god, and in the end the latter is swallowed up by the terrible demon. It is our sacred duty to obtain for him the quickest possible release from his painful plight. We express our sympathy and sorrow by holding a fast. We freely give alms to beggars who run about the street with the cry "give alms, that the luminary may be set free." Finally, the Rakshash some how relents, and disgorges his prey. We celebrate the release by going to the sea, in order to purify ourselves with a bath. We were at the Back Bay in thousands on the morning of the last eclipse. The fore-shore, all along Chowpati, as far as Marine Liner, was alive with one mass of devout bathers. Our women folk were there, too, though not in such numbers as the males. They enter the sea with their clothes on, and change their dress on the shore. There is not the remotest hint of impropriety in the scene. They do it so deftly, and so modestly, and with such natural grace as is associated with innocence. Our Brahmans were there also, ministering to our spiritual nature. The eclipse is an anxious time for women in a delicate condition. They must not move or do any work, while it lasts. If they cut any fruit or vegetable at the time, the operation may be attended with dire results. The child born unto them may be a hideous freak of nature, in consequence. Their safety lies in remaining in bed still and motionless. They talk ordinarily of people who are moon-struck. We know that if due precautions are not taken by the mother, her child may be eclipse-struck, and the result may be some unnatural formation, some strange and uncouth shape,—a contingency too horrible to contemplate.

DION.

SCISSORS CIGARETTES.

Trade Mark Protected by Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Mr. Justice Willis, this morning, delivered judgment in a trade mark case. The action was brought by the British American Tobacco Company, India, Limited, with whom was subsequently joined by amendment of plaint the British American Tobacco Company, Limited. The latter are registered owners of a trade mark in England consisting of a pair of scissors which they affix to cigarettes exclusively imported to this country by the second plaintiffs, British American Tobacco Company, India, Limited. The defendants, Sheik Ismail Saheb and another, are beedie manufacturers and merchants carrying on business in Washermanpet and it was alleged that to defendants' packets of beedies they had attached a brand of scissors in the imitation of the trade mark owned by plaintiffs. The defendants denied the infringement and pleaded that there was no connection between the two defendants who were related to each other as brothers-in-law. They further set up the defence that the scissors mark had been previously used in the beedie trade by Abdul Kurreem in Bunder Street for the last six or seven years. Defendants also set up legal defence that beedies and cigarettes were different class of goods so that no member of the public purchasing scissors mark beedies could possibly mistake them for goods of plaintiffs, in connection with which reputation had been acquired.

His Lordship dealt exhaustively with the law relating to trade marks and found in favour of plaintiffs who were granted an injunction with costs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Complaint about Lights.

A MEETING of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

It was resolved to forward the following letter from Messrs. Thakordas Manmohandass and Jaadhan Shivdass to the Commissioner for report :—

"In reply to your letter of the 28th October last we beg to inform you that the information supplied to the Standing Committee about there being a quarry hole in our compound at No. 13, Government Gate Road, Parel, and the said quarry hole being full of stagnant water, is thoroughly incorrect. We must emphatically deny the existence of a quarry hole in our compound, and submit that there is no accumulation of stagnant water. We repeat that our ground has been on a level with the surrounding land and whatever has been raised by us is done to suit our business requirements. We have once again to request the Committee to kindly make an appointment with us to come and inspect the ground in question."

It was also resolved to forward a letter from Mr. Mahomedally Hussein Miya to the Commissioner for report. The gentleman stated in it that he lived in Balu Miya Lane between Lady Jamsetjee Road and Bazar Road, Mahim; that the lane in question was not lighted; that passengers from and to the railway station found it risky and dangerous to cross the lane; and that therefore they were obliged to go to their dwellings through the main road, which was a long way off and took much time. Adding that the way to the Bazar through Balu Miya Lane was the shortest route, and that he was prepared to meet the expenses of gas light, fittings, fixtures, &c., as a work of charity, provided the Municipality undertook the maintenance and supervision of the same free of charge.

After some formal business was transacted, the meeting was adjourned.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A VICAR.

At the Ripon Diocesan Conference at Leeds, there was an amusing discussion on the relations beween the clergy and the laity.

The Bishop of Knaresborough moved a resolution setting forth the desirability of laymen taking a larger part in the work of the Church, and having fuller powers and responsibilities. He emphasised the evil arising from the absorption of the vicar in parish organisation, and said his spiritual functions made the fullest demands upon his time and strength. In many large parishes there were for the vicar too many engagements of a secular character. He became more like the mansging director of a great business concern with many departments than a representative of the spiritual side of life to his flock. The late Ian Maclaren, in describing an up-to-date church, said of the pastor that what was demanded was a sharp man with the gifts of an "impresario," a commercial traveller, and an auctioneer combined, with the slightest flavour of a peripathetic evangelist. He should have pigeon holes for programmes and endless correspondence, telephones tingling, and a set of handbooks on "How to make a Sermon in Thirty Minutes" and "One Thousand Racy Anecdotes from the Mission Field." The Bishop held that the laity should take charge of secular parochial activities, and leave the clergy free for their proper spiritual functions.

Mr. P. W. Bagenal, of Harrogate, pointed out the autocratic powers of the clergyman, and said he had heard one clergyman say he would rather start his own traditions (laughter). He urged that the local self-government of the Church should be restored.

Dean Fremantle (Ripon) expressed his pleasure at the desire to give more power to the laity, and to fit them for their work, he advocated harmonious work in the Church council.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has nominated Messrs. Bompas, Payne, Wheeler, Cumming and Stevenson to be members of his Legislative Council. The term of office of Messrs. Bompas and Payne has been limited to six months.

MR. SLAOKE has been appointed Vice-President of the Bengal Executive Council. Mr. W. C. Macpherson succeeds Him as Official Member for the Port Commissioners at Calcutta and becomes Chairman of that body.

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish "Compulsory Service," which contains an elaborate and searching report on the whole question of conscription in its application to England. The Duke of Argyll, speaking at Inverness recently, urged the adoption of compulsory military training, should the country be disappointed after another year's experience of the Territorial Forces.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

PREMIER ATTACKED BY SUFFRAGETTES.

Fierce Struggle with the Police.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. REDMOND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The House of Commons to-day, without discussion or division, passed the second reading of those portions of the Budget relating to the Income-Tax, the Tea Duty and the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Asquith announced that he was prepared to support the payment of Members' official election expenses, and would introduce a Bill permitting Trade Unions to establish a separate fund for Parliamentary and Municipal action, provided that the opinion of the Union was ascertained, and nobody was compelled to contribute.

The House adjourned within an hour.

Minister Maltreated.

During the afternoon, Mr. Asquith promised eventual facilities for the Suffrage Bill.

The Suffragettes were dissatisfied and marched to Downing Street where they mobbed Mr. Asquith, who kept perfectly composed, until he entered a private motor-car, and drove to the Athenæum.

They broke a window of the car with a pole, when the police rushed up and a desperate fight ensued. The women knocked off the men's helmets with bamboo poles and kicked them. Whitehall was cleared by mounted police, and a hundred women were arrested.

Mr. Birrell also had an encounter. He had his hat knocked over his eyes, was hustled and had his shin kicked. The police intervened, but he refused a car and limped to the Athenæum.

Reconciliation of Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Mr. Redmond has published a manifesto stating that the issue is between the masses of Britain and the colonies, who are demanding the reconciliation of Ireland, and that iniquitous body, the House of Lords, which is synonymous with landlordism, and is responsible for millions of exiles and death and famine in Ireland.

The name of "Lansdowne," the manifesto says, is written deep on thousands of unmarked graves.

Mr. Birrell, Mr. Samuel and Dr. Macnamara yesterday, made speeches denouncing the House of Lords.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Highbury, said the hour of the reconciliation of Ireland had come, and would enable the Irish, like the brave Boers, to take their place in an indissoluble union of the Empire, amid the applause of the colonies.

Suffragettes, yesterday, broke windows at the residences of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Burns. Altogether 158 women were arrested.

LATER.

The Suffragettes early this morning renewed the attack on Downing Street in a fog. They smashed nearly every window with various missiles.

SUFFRAGETTES PROSECUTED.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

At Bow Street to-day cases were heard against 156 Suffragettes. Mr. Churchill withdrew the cases of simple obstruction, proceeding only in charges of wilful damage and serious assault. The Solicitor for the prosecution informed Magistrate Rutzen that he had received instructions from Mr. Churchill to the effect that the police were not responsible.

The Magistrate pointed out that it was a great hardship to be arrested and not to be able to make a defence. He had received many letters saying that the arrests were unjustified. He had never known of such a course in his thirty years' experience.

CRIPPEN EXECUTED.

No Confession of Crime.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Crippen was executed this morning. He received the priest's ministrations quietly. Thereafter he was in a state of collapse. The authorities announce that he made no confession.

TOLSTOI'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Count Tolstoi was buried yesterday on the top of a hill on his estate. Crowds of peasants, singing chants, were present. There were no speeches.

ILLEGAL ATTACHMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The United States District Court has withdrawn the attachment of the stock of Messrs. Brooke & Co., holding that it is illegal unless process is served on the defendants, who are in England.

MESSRS. WORKMAN, Clarke, and Co., Ltd., of Belfast, have launched a new twin-screw steamer of 4,550 tons, to the order of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Rebels Gaining the Upperhand.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A serious revolution has broken out in Mexico, headed by Madiro, the ex-candidate for the Presidency. Several towns have been captured, and in all seven States are affected. The Consorship is most strict.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Severe fighting has taken place at Torreon in Mexico. The rebels were victorious, killing many soldiers and capturing a hundred men. There was a heavy death-roll. Owing to the blowing up of a bridge by dynamite and wrecking of a train, Southern Mexico is isolated from the Capital. The revolution is spreading.

OMINOUS SITUATION IN SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The situation at Tonypandy is ominous. Large crowds have gathered in the square, and soldiers have taken up positions in the neighbourhood.

B. I. LINER BELIEVED TO HAVE SUNK.

On Her Maiden Trip.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The *Times* states that it is feared that the British India liner, "Abhona," on her maiden trip to Rangoon, has sunk off the coast of Spain.

There were no passengers on board.

LATER.

The B. I. steamer "Abhona" carried a crew of ninety, of whom thirteen are believed to be white men. It is stated that her cargo only amounted to two thousand tons of coal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

With reference to Reuter's message regarding the British India steamer "Abhona" the the local Agents state that the vessel was bound for Calcutta and not Rangoon.

[On enquiry at the offices of Messrs. Mckinnon Mckenzie and Co., Agents for the British India Steam Navigation Co., we were informed that they had received no further information than that wired by Reuter.]

MR. C. T. R. SCOVELL DROWNED.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Thornton Rennie Scovell, P.W.D., who fell overboard from his yacht in the Channel yesterday and was drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

As to the death of Mr. C. T. R. Scovell reported to-day by Reuter, there is additional intelligence available in Bangalore to the effect that he was washed overboard, off the Sandetti lighthouse on the French Coast. His brother, Mr. G. V. Scovell of Bangalore, has received confirmatory information.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT SAID, Nov. 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Praga" has shipped £400,000 and the P. and O. "Arabia" £30,000 of gold for India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The death is announced of Mr. Seton-Karr, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, during the Viceroyalties of Sir John Lawrence and Lord Mayo.

ANARCHY IN PERSIA.

Jews Killed in Shiraz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

A Shiraz correspondent, writing on 30th October, says that the current week has been more or less a reign of terror in Shiraz. A continual fussilade is to be heard in the streets and every body is indoors with the exception of bands of armed men on the look out for opportunities to loot. All Jews were set upon and many killed and wounded and their quarters looted and wrecked.

Writing on 3rd November, he says:—The Jews were in the most pitiable plight. The Imams of certain mosques sent some bread for them. Thirty casualities took place, of whom eleven are dead.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

During the hearing of the Midnapore damage suit, to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Rjendra Nath Bannerjee, a Muktear, deposed that the Maulvi asked him to secure a bribe for him from accused in the bomb case. In cross-examination witness stated that he used to keep two books in which the incidents of that time and complaints of the police torture made by different people were recorded. In that book which was exhibited witness wrote in covert terms about the alleged bribery asked by the Maulvi. Witness said that he was examined before Mr. Macpherson, but his replies were wrongly translated. He brought it to the notice of Mr. Macpherson who made no reply. Witness was still in the box when the Court rose for the day

LORD HARDINGE.

Proclaimed Viceroy of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Almost immediately after the guns had announced the departure of Lord and Lady Minto, the brilliant assemblage, which had collected on the steps, moved into the Throne-room to hear the reading of the warrant of appointment of the new Viceroy by the Home Secretary to the Government of India. The ceremony, though brief, was very brilliant and imposing. The members of the Executive Council were allotted places at a small table in the centre of the room and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils sat on the chairs on either side of the centre-table. The Lieutenant-Governor, with his staff, and the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Jodhpore, Bikaner, Benares and others occupied the seats near the Throne. There was a crowded attendance of high Civil and Military officers and of Indian gentlemen and a large number of ladies were all present. At a quarter-past one, Lord Hardinge came into the room, preceded by his staff and followed by the members of the Executive Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Erle then stepped forward and read in an admirable and clear voice the formal warrant, appointing Charles Baron Hardinge Governor-General of India. The warrant was dated, Balmoral, 23rd August, 1910, and was signed by Mr. Morley of Blackburn by His Majesty's command. The wording was similar to that used on former occasions. The whole ceremony was conducted in about ten minutes, after which the Rifle Brigade band played the National Anthem and the guns from Fort William announced that a new ruler had been appointed to govern the Indian Empire. Immediately Mr. Erle had finished reading the warrant, Lord Hardinge, who wore morning dress with a single star on his frock-coat, said:—

"Gentlemen, the Council is adjourned." His Excellency bowed and left the room and the proceedings came to an end.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary is to-day published containing the following Proclamation which is ordered to be read at the head of the troops in the different garrisons and at all the principal Military stations under a salute of thirty-one guns.

The Proclamation reads as follows:—

"Whereas the Right Honourable Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst has been appointed by His Majesty to be His Viceroy and Governor-General of India and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified and it is proclaimed that the said Right Honourable Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken his seat in his Excellency's Council."

POONA, Nov. 23.

A Proclamation Parade in honour of the assumption of office of Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India was held at 1-30 p.m. to-day. Owing to Regimental Manœuvres, only a portion of the Lincolnshire Regiment, the Sappers and Miners and the R. F. A. were represented. The Infantry with band and colours was drawn up in line facing the flagstaff and the Artillery on the right. After the National Anthem had been played, the Artillery fired a salute of 31 guns. The troops then returned to quarters.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 23.

The Proclamation parade of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, was held at Trimulgherry to-day in the presence of a large company. Among those present were Sir Charles Bayley, K. C. S. I., Resident of Hyderabad, Mr. Glancey, First Assistant Resident, Lieutenant General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K. C. I. E., Commanding Ninth Division, Major-General Kenyon Slaney, C. B., and representatives of the Nizam's Government. The following troops participated:—7th Dragoon Guards, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, "G." Battery, H. Ammunition Column, 10th, 26th, 92nd Batteries and 9th Ammunition Column, 12th Coy. "Queen's" Own Sappers and Miners, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 95th Russel's Infantrys forming three sides of the hollow square.

The Proclamation was read by Lieutenant-General James Wolfe Murray who at the conclusion called for three cheers and the Royal Salute Artillery fired a Royal salute of thirty-one guns.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Proclamation parade to announce the taking over of office of Viceroy by Lord Hardinge was held this afternoon at Fort George. Captain Utterson, of Dorset Regiment, who was in command, read out the Proclamation and a salute of 31 guns was fired.

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

At 3 p.m. to-day, in cloudy weather, all the troops in Garrison paraded to hear the Proclamation of Lord Hardinge as Viceroy and Governor-General read out. "A" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery fired a salute of 31 guns.

COONOOR, Nov. 23.

This afternoon the Border Regiment, under the command of Major Lethbridge, at Wellington, took part in a proclamation parade. Five companies under their respective officers were present with band. Major Lethbridge read the proclamation and the band played the first few bars of the National Anthem. The parade then terminated.

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

A salute was fired to-day in the Pagoda Battery in honour of the new Viceroy.

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The members of the Indian Telegraph Association, Rangoon branch, sent a telegram to Lord Hardinge offering His Excellency most respectful and cordial welcome to India and sincerely hoping his administration will meet with the traditional success of British statesmen.

A reply has been received from the Private Secretary, conveying His Excellency's best thanks for their kind welcome and good wishes.

A NEW COOLIE STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The steamer "Chilka" arrived here to-day. This is built especially for the coolie carrying trade being the latest addition in the East to the British India fleet of steamers. The vessel was launched only a few months ago, having a gross tonnage of 3,942 tons. She is fitted up with two powerful dynamos which run the electric light and fans with which the ship is fitted throughout. The "Chilka" brought over three thousand coolies from the Coromandel Coast. She leaves again to-morrow for another large consignment of coolies.

THE DEPARTING VICEROY.

Farewell Ceremony at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Lord and Lady Minto with Lady Eileen Elliot and Staff left Government House this morning at 12-40, and proceeded to Howrah Station en route for Bombay. The departure was fully in State and was a brilliant function, the scene being very similar in many respects to the arrival of Lord Hardinge. Lady Minto was conducted to her carriage by Lord Hardinge. Guards of Honour of the Rifle Brigade and Calcutta Volunteers were drawn up opposite to Government House, and the 27th Punjabis and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteers furnished Guards of Honour at the Howrah Station. Before leaving Government House, Lord Minto inspected the Guards of Honour.

Lord Minto was escorted through Calcutta with a full escort consisting of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, Y. Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 8th Hussars and the Calcutta Light Horse. The entire route was lined with troops. There was a very large gathering of Civil and Military officials in full dress, including the Lieut.-Governor and his staff, the Commander-in-Chief and staff, members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Consular officers and a big crowd of Indian Maharajas and gentlemen, who collected on the Government House grand staircase to bid their Excellencies a last farewell. Among those present, the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Benares were prominent figures.

Hearty cheers were given as the carriage with Lord and Lady Minto moved out of Government House grounds with its splendid escort, and these were renewed again along the route, which was crowded with spectators.

At Howrah Station, a number of officials, including the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, General Mahon, Commanding the Presidency Brigade, the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Corporation were present. The Sheriff met their Excellencies and, after further farewell ceremonies, the train at last moved out of Howrah followed by ringing cheers.

There is no doubt whatever that the departing Viceroy had a most hearty send-off from the capital, all classes of the community combining to wish him God-speed. The Calcutta Press has for several days been full of appreciative articles of his general administration, and the numerous addresses of farewell which have been presented to Lord Minto have almost all alluded to the steady improvement, which is taking place in the state of the country as well as to the usefulness of the Reform schemes.

THE BUDDHIST TENGYUR.

Purchase by Asiatic Society.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal is about to purchase a copy of the Tengyur, or the Buddhist Legendary Encyclopedia, in 225 volumes at a cost of Rs. 5,000 from a Tibetan merchant.

The book is about two feet by four inches in size, the impression on each page having been taken from wooden blocks in Indian ink. The paper used is the Daphne paper, which is largely manufactured in Sikkim and Nepal. Ordinarily, in Tibet, as many as three sheets of the Daphne paper are pasted together and dipped in arsenical water before they are struck off with impression from the wooden blocks. The copy, however, which the Asiatic Society is now procuring, is said to have a single sheet of the paper for each leaf and is therefore comparatively thinner.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Trial by Special Tribunal Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A telegram has reached Srish Chandra Chatterjee, a defence pleader in the Dacca conspiracy case, from the Chief Secretary to the Eastern Bengal Government, intimating that the Government of India are unable to apply Part I. of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the conspiracy case, for which the accused sent a momorial.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The "Leader" states that the sittings of the next Congress will commence on Monday the 26th December and continue to the 27th and 28th idem.

DEATH OF A BAPTIST MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The death occurred to-day of Dr. E. O. Stevens, Baptist Missionary, who has been working in Burma for nearly fifty years. He was a recognised authority on Paguan language, having edited and written several books. At the time of death Dr. Stevens was the President of the Committee of revision of the Burmese Bible.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for providing a station, building a passenger platform shed and sidings at Ghazipur Ghat, a station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

An estimate has also been sanctioned for providing a new crossing station at Vinnamangalam, at mile 117 1-2 on the south-west line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The sevices of Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Gwalior Durbar.

Captain E. Barnardiston, R. E., Executive Engineer of State Railways, who is on return from leave, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

Mr. A. Hoon, Barrister-at-Law, who has had a practical training on the London and South Western Railway, has been appointed Assistant Traffic Manager in the Commercial Department of the East Indian Railway and has arrived at Cawnpore to take charge.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Turkey and Persia.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

THE strong language of Great Britain's diplomatic Note to the Persian Government has agitated the public opinion of Turkey to a most unexpected degree, because the English announcement to restore order in the South, unless the unrest is over within three months is considered equivalent to the beginning of the final division of Persia between Russia and Great Britain. This impression is a sure symptom of the new turn of affairs in Turkey and of the international character of the Persian question. Five years ago nobody could have dreamt of such a powerful national feeling among the Turks, that changes in the eastern part of an eastern neighbour could excite public opinion and that the European Powers would have to reckon with the political persuasions of the populace at the Golden Horn.

From a geographical point of view the excitement of the Turks is easily explainable. The boundary line between the Turkish and the Persian Empires is very long and uncertain. There is no end of difficulties with the semi-independent Kurds and Arabs settled there. That Turkish politicians prefer a week neighbour in the East to a great European Power, is intelligible enough. Turkey did not hesitate to march her troops to some strategically important points in the Persian province of Asurbeijan, as soon as the Anglo-Russian Convention was heard of. Nor have any protests of the Persian Government at Constantinople been of any avail. The boundary is not exactly laid down in any of the Turko-Persian treaties, and the line drawn on the map by an Anglo-Russian Commission a few years ago is not recognised by the Turkish Government. Even the Russian remonstrations have not moved Turkey to withdraw her troops, because the Russian occupation of parts of the province of Asurbeijan is considered unwarranted by any just claim. Unless compelled to do so, Turkey is not likely to recede in Persia.

It was under these circumstances in the North of Persia, that the English Note brought an occupation of the coast of the Persian Gulf within the sphere of possibilities. At once public opinion took up the cry that an English boundary at the Gulf was as objectionable as a Russian one in the North. All the papers of the Metropolis had leaders on this subject. Even a Protest Meeting against the English Ultimatum was held, and Turks as well as Persians indulged in violent diatribes.

But more than the Turkish interests in Persia is behind all this excitement. The Turks believe that they have got a new lesson about the dangers always threatening a weak country. They were very lucky in escaping any attempts of intervention during the years of transformation. But the times of Abdul Hamid are still in the memory of everybody, and it is argued that at present Turkey is trifled with by the Powers that seem to have established themselves in Persia. It goes without saying that the Turkish journals moralise in truly Oriental style about the fallacy of such phrases as integrity of the Persian Empire, recognition of sovereignty of Turkey in Crete, etc., and that they are inconsolable about the impotence of International Law in this wicked world. It is useless to laugh at such lamentations. The fact is, that for many reasons the Turks feel themselves hurt in Persia. That cannot be helped. The pity is only that in our days the Persian question should become entangled in the far more difficult and dangerous Turkish question by this new turn of public opinion in consequence of the Ottoman revival.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The definite failure of the negotiations about a Turkish loan of six million pounds sterling in Paris has brought us some revelations and bold assertions that well deserve to be scrutinized in the light of incontrovertible facts. When the French Government originally announced that the new scrip was not to be quoted at French stock exchanges unless some conditions were fulfilled for an effective control of the Turkish administration of finances, the necessity of protecting the interest of French investors was made the plausible excuse of this demand. The question was only, whether these guarantees went beyond the merely economic considerations and implied, as the Turkish Government asserted, an an attempt at fettering the political movements of the Sublime Porte as well. On the 24th of October the Turkish Minister of Finance, Djavid Bey, made known the final French demands. They were four in all: Firstly, a French adviser was to be appointed, who should watch that the activity of the Board of Audit exactly corresponded with the decisions of the Chamber. Secondly, a French Director General of the Board of Audit was to get actual control of that important organ of the administration. (3.) All plans of financial reform were first to be communicated to the French Government. (4.) The larger part of the orders of material to be bought by means of this loan was to be placed in France. As the Turkish Minister of Finances added, one need only read these conditions in order to understand the Turkish refusal. It seems strange that this result should not have been foreseen in Paris. But, when the Turks had to return to Paris after Sir Ernest Cassel had been induced by the English Government not to carry on his negotiations in the name of an English Syndicate, the victory of the French Government seemed assured. The "Temps" boasted that the Turkish Government was in a fix, as "England would not, and Germany could not advance the wherewithal." It was an unpleasant surprise, when the Deutsche Bank of Berlin in conjunction with the other Berlin Banks quietly offered to take over Turkish Treasury Bonds until the loan would be perfected. That Germany was able to accommodate the Turkish needs of money, was proved by this offer. The motive of the German Banks to come forward as friends in need, is traceable to the large interests of German capitalists in European and Asiatic Turkey; certainly a financial breakdown of the Sublime Porte was a very serious matter for the economic welfare of Germany. It was a good idea of Djavid Bey to publish in the "Paris Journal" an elaborate statement of Turkey's Revenue and Expenditure and of the assets of the State. Undoubtedly the constitutional Government of Turkey is worth the credit demanded by this new loan.

The peculiar situation of the Turkish affair helped to call attention to the present remarkable strength of the German money market. It is noteworthy that in Germany the three per cent. bonds of the Home Government showed a steady rise at a time when English Consols dropped in England to their very lowest level. In France the traditional normal quotation of the Rente (97 per cent.) was only regained after the fiasco of the Turkish negotiations and in consequence of large sales of foreign Government bonds. The tightness of the English money market affected also the Paris Stock Exchange and caused the weakening of all foreign scrip. After all it seems a strange symptom that in Germany four per cent Treasury Bonds of Turkey can be placed at a moment when the English Government issues 4·15 per cents Treasury Bonds of its own. The complete failure of the Straits Settlement Emission financial groups are brought more closely together. The Province of Buenos Aires is already negotiating with a Franco-German Syndicate about a new 4 1-2 per cent loan.

The last months of the year are always unfavourable for placing Government Bonds. That the Bank of England raised its rate of discount to five per cent. and that another rise is not improbable, aggravates the situation. But the new strength of the German money market justifies a more confident forecast for the beginning of next year. Foreign loans have all the better chances in Germany, because after the Financial Reform of 1909 the demands of the German Empire and the Federal States will not be very considerable in the near future.

L. ASCH.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

The Select Committee's report on the Small Cause Court Bill which contains only 13 sections, based on the British Indian Act, was also adopted.

The meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council was dissolved this evening after carrying the motion to adopt the Limitation Bill. The Mysore Insolvency Bill was discussed at some length.

THE LATE KING.

A Suggested Memorial.

MR. A.K. NOORBHOY sends us a copy of a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in reference to the memorial funds raised in memory of the late King Edward VII:—

May it please Your Excellency,—Your Excellency I hope will excuse my troubling you with this lengthy letter which is penned bearing in mind Your Excellency's praiseworthy merits of head and heart and the meritorious actions performed which have endeared Your Excellency to His Gracious Majesty's Indian subjects since presiding over the administration of this beautiful City.

It is in reference to the memorial funds of His late Majesty Emperor Edward VII that I encroach on Your Excellency's valuable time.

Memorial funds to perpetuate the remembrance of the illustrious personage deceased in most becoming ways are started in all prominent Cities of England and India which bespeaks the love the deceased monarch so well deserved of his subjects. It is, however, with great regret I observe that most of the funds so raised are believed to fulfil the object by the erection of statues in memory of the late so good a King. I, for one, do not think much of statues so erected of which numbers exist in all most every important cities of the world where England holds sway. To my mind, besides, statues will not fulfil the object of perpetuating the memory of such a monarch or holding in rememorance his noble deeds and thoughts in life. So popular, noble, illustrious a King as His late Majesty Edward VII was, who as it were thought it the highest honour to fall a victim to duty, deserves his memory to be lastingly cherished by the utilization of the fund collected, in ways that will do good for all times to come in this world, and hold before us at the same time the exemplary life he led as a Ruler to copy by the humblest of his subjects in millions.

The scheme to perpetuate the memory of so illustrious a Ruler should be one worthy the name of so great a Ruler and highly beneficial to promote the welfare of his subjects for all time to come.

By some the erection of hospitals, schools, or such like institutions is advocated. I am naturally not averse to such use of the funds. All the same, Your Excellency, it will be better to leave these charities for such of the prominent wealthy citizens who are desirous of public honours and distinctions for whom the field should be reserved. It is, therefore, my independent belief that the best way to cherish the memory of King Edward the VII, the Peace Maker, is to construct a "Canal" or Irrigation works on the plan of Suez Canal to be named, "The King Edward Canal" which though a mighty scheme will be successfully carried out of the substantial fund collected and such an opportunity lost will be lost for ever. Such a canal will be serviceable in the following ways:—(i) For the supply of water to quench the thirst of the thirsty human beings and animals; (ii) crops acorning in plenty by the abundance of water in plantation will supply food to pasture to human beings and animals respectively; (iii) Trade will flourish; (iv) increase of trade will further the prosperity of the country; (v) prosperity of the country is apt to minimize crimes and calamities such as are epidemic.

If such be the benefits acorning to the country the construction of a mighty canal it passes comprehension to compare in any way the advantage of the erection of statues in memory.

I ask which is more beneficent both to the donors who subscribe and the worthy whose memory is to be perpetuated the construction of a canal or the raising of statues Your Excellency it will be trespassing on Your Excellency's valuable time to write at length of the satisfaction the erection of a canal will afford to the subscribers, and therefore I will express myself in short repeating that the erection of a canal as proposed by me will quench the thirst of the thirsty and supply food to the hungry, besides materially enhancing the prosperity of the country and an ever-lasting perpetuation of the deceased Monarch's Memory as such a canal should exist all along—(except any calamity Nature inflicts to destroy its permanency)—and at the same time permanently adorn the name of the donors, in fact it will be a double blessing, it will bless the memory of the departed Monarch and the donors to the funds. All religions declare that there exist no better benevolence than to allay the thirst of the thirsty and hunger of the hungry, and if these be the benefits canal erected is likely to do, to what person in a more exalted position can I look to, than Your Excellency to give shape and form to the project I suggest, all important as it is? In a short time Your Excellency will be leaving these shores for home in universal regret of the Bombay inhabitants for losing a Governor, who had the solicitude of their welfare at heart.

Before Your Excellency bids good-bys to Bombay, however, I earnestly appeal that Your Excellency to place the project proposed by me on practicable footing. If Your Excellency will take it to heart to do so as you have won for your august self the affection of the people by consideration of their welfare, I may confidently convey that Your Excellency will rule evermore in the hearts of the people and Your Excellency will be gratefully remembered for the new scheme to perpetuate the memory of the deceased King Edward VII, as no scheme will go for the greater salvation of people at large than the construction of the canal, I suggest, which will earn for Your Excellency and future progeny the lasting blessings of the people of India.

The question arises where to construct such a canal. The necessity exists dire in "Gujerat." For the last 10 years and more owing to scanty rains thousands of human beings and animals have died and perished leaving the cultivators to harm and in debt. If the mouth of the rivers Nerbudda and Tapti be bound up and converted into a canal on the style of Suez Canal and small canals issued from the main such as is done in Egypt these calamities will cease for ever and the project will prove successful.—Your Excellency is aware that the attention of the Government directed to erection works in the Punjab and Bengal has resulted in the mitigation of death-rate, abundance of crop acorning twice a year. Gujerat is, however, debarred from the good fortune of having had similar attention of the Government which is, indeed, a matter of regret. It is to the knowledge of Your Excellency how much canals go to further in every way the prosperity of the country. In all Europe there is no City which does not hold canals. It is these irrigation works that go far to the prosperity of things prevailing in Italy, Spain, France, England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Turkey and how much Egypt owes its fertile condition to the irrigation works nowadays. While returning from my second Europe tour from these countries looking at the fertility of the country, the healthy condition of the farmers and the fatty state of the animals, I could not but envy them and pity poor unfortunate India. It is due to irrigation works that the above countries owe their prosperous contented state. What benefits canals bring in to a country no railway or anything else will match. On the 17th September, 1910, I had the honour to address the Lord Mayor of London on the subject of canal construction soliciting England's support in the matter by the grant of a moiety of the amount from the fund collected in England for the memorial fund of King Edward VII and I feel sure the British subjects in all sympathy for the good of India generally will allot a handsome mite. In the scheme it will be necessary for the Princes in India to be called upon to subscribe handsomely their share by relinquishing a yearly income of the States respectively since in carrying out of the project the provinces over which they rule will be naturally benefited. I moreover believe that rich men, landholders, merchants, bankers, and railway companies will come in handsomely with their share. Even the poor contributing to this beneficent object the nominal sum of Re. 1 it will be no wonder crores be accumulated for the scheme in hand any balance or want being filled in by the Indian Government. The scheme has my hearty approval and I have believed it a long felt want as will be evinced by the speech I delivered on the 25th September, 1910, at the general meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau a copy of the report whereof Your Excellency will find at page 13th of the yearly report a copy whereof I send for Your Excellency's kind perusal.

While I have been ruminating for days to approach Your Excellency with this lengthy letter encroaching on Your Excellency's valuable time for which I beg to be excused, the happy news of His Majesty King George's intended visit to India in the coming year 1912 I have been pleased to learn, and it certainly augurs a good omen for the scheme proposed by me which receiving shape and form at Your Excellency's hands, the foundation of the scheme I appeal that Your Excellency arrange to be laid at the hands of his Gracious Majesty King George, which being a matter of the greatest eclat to the Indian people will lastingly render the Ruler popular, awakening enthusiasm in their bosom for the English Monarch and earn for Your Excellency still higher opinion and blessing to those Your Excellency have already earned for the solitude of the welfare of the millions of Indian subjects of His Majesty. If what I suggest and appeal Your Excellency to do be put in practice Your Excellency will I venture to say leave one shores among the enthusiasm of the Bombay inhabitants as no Governor has ever done. More I will not say but once more apologizing for the length I have addressed Your Excellency encroaching on Your Excellency's valuable time.—I have, &c.

NEW DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

The new drainage scheme for Lahore, as prepared by Mr. Dudley, Municipal Engineer, will cost thirteen lakhs for construction with a running annual expenditure of fifty thousand for maintenance.

It is proposed to raise the money by loan by enhancing the present water rate by levying a conservatory tax and by improving the yield and income from the sewage farm. Mr. Dudley estimates that the income from the last source to be one lakh and seventeen thousand by supplying water from the sewage farm to 13,000 bighas at nine rupees per bigha, though for the present he estimates a income of forty thousand annually. The scheme which has been prepared after three years' close study of the drainage problem in Lahore and the examination of the drainage and conservancy systems elsewhere, and which provide for the total removal of night-soil and sullage by water-carriage system, will be considered at the next meeting of the Lahore Municipality.

THE BIG GUNS OF THE DREADNOUGHTS.

It is frequently asserted that nothing of importance can be kept secret in the present day; but is this is true, the story of the Dreadnought ordinance must surely be regarded as an exception to the rule. Certainly, while public opinion has been concentrated mainly upon the number of ships which have been or are being placed on the stocks, the continuous development in regard to the offensive powers of the vessels has attracted hardly any attention. In regard to guns, the designers of this country have always been in the van; and it should not, therefore, be astonishing to find that the Admiralty, with a progressive and energetic man like Lord Fisher as its chief professional adviser, had determined upon the adoption of more powerful guns, nor that every precaution should have been taken to prevent, as long as possible this decision, from becoming public either in this country or abroad. At all events, the circumstances that since the original Dreadnought was put afloat in 1906 two new types of big guns have been adopted in the Navy and every preparation made for their installation did not become generally known until the change had been carried out and the guns were actually ready for being mounted.

THE TWO 12-INCH GUNS.

The heavy gun placed in the Dreadnought and the ships of the 1906-7 programme was a 12 inch with a length of 45 calibres and a muzzle energy of 47,000 foot-tons. There were several reasons for the selection of this gun; but perhaps the most important was that at the time the protection of the battleships in existence, both as regards their vital parts and their armament, made it necessary for successful attack. For the ships of the next two programmes, and in the early ships in the programme of 1909-10, a 12-inch gun of the length of 50 calibres was adopted with a muzzle energy of something over 52,000 foot-tons. With its projectile of 850lb. it is capable of penetrating over 9in. of cemented armour at 10,000 yards. This gun has been mounted in the St. Vincent, Collingwood, and Vanguard, completed ships, the Neptune, which has just completed her trials; and the Indefatigable, Colossus, and Hercules, which are to be completed early next year.

THE 13·5-INCH GUN.

That another step forward in the development of the offensive powers of the Dreadnoughts would be taken was indicated when the gun makers took in hand a weapon known as "12-inch A;" and it was under this designation that the new gun was known until the date of the launch of the Lion. It has been generally recognised by experts that so far as the length of the gun was concerned we had probably reached the limit, and this for two reasons. First, because of the great length of the gun which would be left unprotected outside the turret, and secondly in the interest of longitudinal strength. It was also most desirable to get an increase in the weight of the bursting charge. The objects aimed at could be met by increasing the diameter of the bore, while maintaining the same length of gun as in the 12-inch of fifty calibres. The 13·5-inch gun, with a length of 45 calibres, thus came into existence. The energy was increased, with an increase in striking power at great range, while the same internal pressure and velocity was maintained. The muzzle energy was increased to the extent of 10 per cent. and the weight of the projectile from 850lb. to 1,250lb. Thus it was assured that with the power given by the larger gun, if the shell gets through the armour, the result will be enormously more damaging and destructive. No armour at present in use can withstand these guns at six miles range.

As a result of this triumph of progressive policy, for which credit must be given to the Admiralty Board of 1908-9, we have already in hand eight ships, including the two for the Colonies, which will mount this gun, with the five of this year's programme, shortly to be laid down, and completed by the end of March, 1913.

GERMANY'S HEAVY GUNS.

Although it has been often reported that the Germans were about to arm their ships with enormously improved heavy guns, it is a fact that all the vessels of the Dreadnought class yet completed in that country carry no heavier weapon that the 11-inch Krupp of fifty calibres, the armour piercing projectile of which weighs 760lb. The muzzle energy of this gun is about 42,500 foot-tons, and it is capable of penetrating about 8·5 inches of cemented armour at ten thousands yards. The ships carrying this gun are the Nassau, Westfalen, Rheinland, and Posen, battleships, and Von der Tann, armoured cruiser. For the eight ships now in hand, it is understood that a 12-inch gun of fifty calibres has been prepared, a gun with a muzzle energy of 55,000 foot-tons, throwing a projectile of 980lb. Very little is known about this weapon; but it can hardly show any superiority over the 13-inch of fifty calibres with which some of our ships, as already mentioned, have been armed.

It is again reported that at Messrs. Krupp's works a 14-inch gun has been designed, and that an experimental piece of this calibre is under trial. It is quite possible that if this rumour has foundation it may in a measure account for the delay which has undoubtedly taken place in beginning the ships of this year's programme. It is more likely, however, that the temporary cessation of German naval activity is of economic origin and due to labour troubles.

There have been other great developments in regard to the offensive power of the newer British Dreadnoughts. We are moving quickly in this direction, and it may be that a still heavier gun is needed. If so, it is quite certain that our designers and manufacturers will be ready to supply it if the professional advisers of the Admiralty are satisfied that it is wanted. Is it should be so decided, it may be hoped that reticence will be observed on the part of all concerned equal to that which has proved so valuable in regard to the improvements of the past. —"The Times."

THE "Sind Gazette" says:—"It is true that the two firms, E. D. Sassoon and Co., and David Sassoon and Co., are gradually closing their export branches in Karachi, the field being fully occupied by other firms. But there is no public announcement to confirm this report.

AT next Saturday's meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University a proposal to grant a diploma in Public Health will be considered.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BAND OF SEDITIONISTS.

Governor Shadowed at Jalgaon.

ADMIRERS OF BAL, PAL AND LAL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao heard the appeals of Hari Krishna Tilak, Vinayak Krishna Tilak, Govind Krishna Tilak and Dattatrya Balwant Tilak, who were bound over by Mr. D. Dalaya, First Class Magistrate of East Khandesh, to be of good behaviour for one year.

Mr. E. M. A. Branson, instructed by Mr. M. V. Bhatand Mr P. B. Shigne, appeared for the respondents. Mr. L. A. Shah, Government Pleader, was for the Crown.

It appeared that there was an exhibition at Jalgaon, and it was ordered that all exhibits should reach the secretaries by the 15th January last. The exhibition itself was to be opened on the 1st February, and it was arranged that H. E. the Governor should come on the morning of the 1st and open it. Some C. I. D. officers went to Jalgaon in anticipation of H. E.'s arrival and on January 21st, they found one Vishwanath Vinayak Oka, who was identified by them as one of the political agitators of Poona, at Jalgaon. He was suspected of sinister motives and placed before the Deputy Superintendent of Police. He was then placed before the District Magistrate, who simply let him go. Oka lingered at Jalgaon for three days and in the interval he worried the Deputy Superintendent of Police to let him an interview with the District Magistrate. The opportunity was not given. Oka then went to Chalisgaon and put up there with the first two respondents. He was followed by police detectives, who found out that his brother Chintaman had already been there. It was during the stay of Oka at Chalisgaon that the District Magistrate received two post cards within a period of 5 or 6 days threatening him with death and intimating that his murder had been determined upon, because he was supposed to be a Brahmin-hater. The cards bore the Chalisgoan mark. Before that the police had received confidential communications regarding the conduct of the first two respondents. It was reported to them that these two had been in the habit of preaching sedition to school boys and customers at the cloth shop, which was kept by the first respondent. The advice given to the boys was to the effect that the British had impoverished their country and they should conspire to drive out the British from India. There was no image when they met, but that difficulty was solved by obtaining pictures of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bepin Chandra Pal.

Now, there was another person, one Dattatriya Darap at Chalisgaon, who was also supposed to be concerned in the agitations against Government. The District Magistrate issued warrants for the search of the house in which Oka brothers had put up with the first two respondents as well as of the house of Darap. In the search of the house of the first two respondents, a large number of letters were found which, according to the Magistrate, showed that they were dangerous characters, whose best friends were men who were concerned in sedition and whose books were seditious. Among the letters found was one written by one Moro Keshav Pethe from the Ratnagiri District. The contents of the letters showed or seemed to show that the first two respondents were concerned in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Jackson.

It further appeared that in May, 1908, one Narayan Shivram Barve, who has been engaged in delivering seditious lectures, and who had been required to furnish security at Dharwar lectured at Chalisgaon in the new ginning factory. The first respondent arranged for the lecture, the subject of which was "The Preservation of Kine", and in his remarks Barve compared beef-eaters to tigers. He dwelt at some length on the fact of Europeans eating beef and ended by saying that it was their duty to preserve kine and kill tigers. The impression left upon the mind of his hearers was that he advocated a massacre of Europeans. In 1908 No. 1 opened a shop at Chalisgaon for the sale of Swadeshi cloth, and there he and No. 2 urged people to buy Swadeshi cloth in preference to cloth of European make. There they urged boys to drive out the Europeans. The ballads sung there were ballads which recounted the heroic deeds of Shivaji (in the case of Shivaji at least one deed was treacherous), Tilak and Tanaji Malusare. The drift of the preaching used to be that "Government persecute Tilak and imprison him and that their aim should be to regain the kingdom. It was in evidence that the Oka were their cousins and they communicated to them seditious matters and conspired with them as to the ways and means. Among the papers found at Chalisgaon was a diary at pages 402 to 406, of which was inscribed a poem in the handwriting of No. 3. The spirit of hatred to the British breathed in every line of that poem. Then there was a lecture intended to be delivered to students and others. It was admitted that it was not only written by No. 4, but that it was his own composition, produced out of his own brain. The thoughts there expressed were seditious in the extreme.

Taking every circumstance into consideration, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that security should be demanded. Each of them was, therefore, bound over in a sum of Rs. 2,500 and ordered to furnish two securities for the like amount to be of good behaviour for one year.

They, having failed to furnish securities, were ordered to undergo simple imprisonment for one year.

Against this order an appeal was filed in the District Magistrate's Court, but His Honour referred the case to the High Court as he was of opinion that it was impossible for him to hear the appeal, he being the man, who first had the idea that the respondents were persons of questionable conduct.

The appeal was admitted by the High Court and the accused were released off bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

The arguments of counsel are proceeding.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay High Court, the further hearing was resumed of the Nasik Conspiracy Case, before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir B. J. Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Vishnu Raoji Bavale, examined by Mr. Weldon said he knew the accused Vishvas Balvant Davre, whom he identified. He was employed as a compounder in Dr. Pranjpe's dispensary in Budhvar Peth in Poona in the month of August 1909, where the accused came many a time. The accused asked him for something, which he could not sell. He asked him if they sold picric acid, to which he (the witness) replied in the negative as they did not keep it.

Inspector Maruti Rao of Nasik, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was at the theatre when the murder of Mr. Jackson took place. Anant Kanhare was immediately arrested and his person searched, when an automatic Browning pistol and a revolver were found. Some cartridges were also found in the revolver. The pistol and the revolver shown him were the identical ones found on Kanhare. In May 1909 the witness had orders to attach letters addressed to Narayan Damoder Savarkar. He accordingly attached one letter addressed to Narayan Savarkar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista the witness said that before the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar he had his suspicions about there being secret societies. He tried to get information about the people who were suspected. They had some people watched.

Further hearing was adjourned.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wertmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided, yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed the following matters:—

RE MAHOMED SIRDAR UDDIN KHAN.

Mr. Lowndes appeared in support of the rule or the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. The learned Counsel said that the insolvent was a resident of Hyderabad and the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition.

Mr. Campbell, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule.

After hearing Mr. Campbell his Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE MERWANJI FURDUNJI BANAJI.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE PRANJIWAN KETEDAS.

Mr. Lowndes, for the Holland, Bombay Trading Company, applied for the adjudication of the insolvent on the ground that the insolvent had left his usual place of business. The learned Counsel said that the application was supported by an affidavit. The insolvent owed the opposing creditor Rs. 700 on loss of sugar contracts.

His Lordship passed the necessary order.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged one Kamal Khan with possessing 63 grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. P. O. Hogan, Excise Inspector, deposed that on Tuesday night he accompanied by two sepoys, went to Phul Gally, and arrested the accused. Nothing was found on the accused's person. About a foot away from where the accused was seated near a building under construction, three bundles containing 63 grains of cocaine were found under two stones. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating nothing was found on his person. The packets were found fifty paces from the place, where he was standing. His Worship disposing of the case remarked that though the cocaine was found under suspicious circumstances, the place where it was found was accessible to other persons also, and there was nothing to show that the accused had placed the cocaine there. The accused was acquitted.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Keith Robinson, an assistant accountant in the Government Central Press, with stealing currency notes for Rs. 910 belonging to the Press on the 11th November. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

THE ARMY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

The latest Army Cup betting is:—5 to 1 Great Power; 8 to 1 Little Officer, Mausserinja, Nagashi and Bayleaf; 10 to 1 New Moon and Grey Fox; 11 to 20 the others.

With regard to my notes on the Army Cup, I have received news which makes me add Bayleaf, to those who have a chance. If my information is correct, in fact, he should win. This, however, must be on a trial, as he has no past form to recommend him.

Nagashi still has my confidence, and it will surprise me if his price does not wind up at considerably less than the Lucknow wires quoted on Wednesday.

REX.

POLO IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

Two splendid games resulted in the Lucknow Polo Tournament between the Royal Dragoons and the 17th Lancers, the latter winning by four to three, and the Scots versus Hodson's Horse, the former winning by seven to five.

NEW WHITELEY'S.

Novel Features of Wonderful Business Palace.

"It will be a sensation when we open the doors twelve month from now," said Mr. John Lawrie, of the great new Whiteley's, the foundation-stone of which was laid with dignified ceremony in mail week.

And from the brief outline he gave of the new and novel features with which it is to be replete, few will be found to quarrel with his description. Some of the details are:—

(1) The new building will stand on a four-acre site. It will have a frontage of 600ft. and a depth of 300ft.

(2) Its floor space will be 20 acres in extent.

(3) The centre dome, which will rise 150ft., and have an open space of 500 square ft., will be a reproduction of the world-famous Marie della Salute in Venice.

(4) The building will be designed in the Grecian Corinthian style.

(5) The scheme of lighting will be adopted from that which illuminates the Napoleon tomb in Paris.

(6) It will be the first stores in the world to have a wireless station.

(7) The roof will be laid out as a picturesque Italian garden.

(8) There will be a pleasure-ground, with play things, including real sand for the children to amuse themselves.

(9) A smoking-room and lounge will be provided for gentlemen waiting while the ladies shop.

(10) There will be reading-rooms, rest rooms for ladies, and rooms where tea and lunch can be had or parties given.

(11) At a great information bureau one will be told the quickest train to Manchester, all about the latest book, where to go for golf or fishing—anything, in fact, one wants to know.

(12) Hundreds of telephones will be available.

(13) Six thousand employees will be at the service of visitors.

MR. WHITELEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. William Whiteley, in a short speech, in opening the proceedings, reminded the gathering it was nearly fifty years since his father founded the business. History did not record that there was any foundation-stone laying then. The business had grown to its present magnitude bit by bit. They were assembled that day for the laying of the "foundation-stone of a building which he and his co-directors had every reason to be proud of, and which would be second to none in the country. The magnificent structure would not be built on anybody else's land. All the ground was their freehold. They had recently purchased the site on which they were assembled—the site on which Paddington Baths stood.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A NEW AND BETTER LONDON.

Finer Streets and Buildings.

SIR G. FRAMPTON'S VIEW.

A new London is rapidly rising! The changes which are taking place in the inner circle of the City and in the West-end are so great that an exile returning after ten or fifteen years' absence would hardly recognise the City which he left. Whitehall is almost a new street, the changes on the south-western side of Trafalgar-square are almost startling, the new Automobile Club strikes a piquantly modern note among the club palace of Pallmall, and on the south of the Thames the beginnings of the new County Hall announce that the long reign of Surrey-side desolation is at length threatened.

Is the new London likely to be more beautiful than the old? On this point it is interesting to note that an optimistic view is taken by two men of unchallenged authority—Sir George Frampton, R.A., and the president of the Institute of Architects, Mr. Leonard Stokes. Both lament many lost opportunities, but both speak hopefully of the future, and deny the foolish generalisations of the average "cultured" person that our forefathers had a monopoly of taste in architecture and the allied arts. It was the demand for more luxurious hotel accommodation that said the fashion for buildings on an imposing scale. Moreover, street widenings have given an opportunity for a departure from the styles of former days, and the larger vistas have enabled the sculptor to play his part. The change was expressed by Mr. Stokes in a sentence:—"Architects," he said, "are dropping the picturesque, and going in more for the dignified." People who have a natural tendency to admire buildings like the Hotel Cecil, the Ritz, and Piccadilly Hotels, and the business premises of Waring's and Selfridge's, may do so without fear of censure; in Mr. Stokes's view they are all fine buildings in their way.

The Strand improvement is not yet successful. In the words of Mr. Stokes, "a tremendous effort was made which was hardly required—Kingsway and Aldwych being the results one of my friends described it, 'a street with two ends at one end and no end at the other end.'" Some of the buildings, however, are acknowledged to be admirable from an architectural point of view. The new Gaiety is a case in point. The building which it is proposed to erect on the island site next door to the Gaiety does not seem, so far as the design is known, to be quite up to the standard of French work generally, though it is fair to assume that alterations will take place before the work is completed.

CHARING CROSS IMPROVEMENT.

A prominent piece of architecture which has quite recently been completed is the group buildings designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., which has been erected at the opening of the Mall into Charing Cross, as part of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria. There is a controversy as to the widening of the opening in front of the new buildings, the Office of Works and the London County Council being in disagreement as to who shall bear the expense. It is argued in some quarters that, however wide the opening, the effect will be disagreeable, the backs of houses being laid bare in all their ugliness. An interesting plan at the Town Planning Exhibition in the Royal Academy showed how the difficulty of completing the improvement might be overcome. It would involve building, but no waste of land, turning the crescent into a circus, and leaving an opening into Trafalgar-square between two specially designed pylons, or huge gate-posts. Touching the whole of the Queen Victoria Memorial, it is a moot point whether so magnificent a monument does not make the palace look altogether too mean. It has been suggested that a new palace should be presented to the present monarch as a memorial of his father. "Why not as a testimonial of loyalty to King George V.?" asks Mr. Stokes.

In no part of London is the incoming of the architect, the sculptor and builder more noticeable than in Whitehall and Parliament street. The latest, and, perhaps, the most beautiful of the new office palaces, though the smallest, is the office for the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, designed by Mr. John Murray, F.R.I.B.A. Uniformity here has been maintained with the new War Office building—the latter of which was Mr. William Young, who, unfortunately, did not live to see his design carried out—a similar fate having befallen Mr. J. M. Brydon, the architect of the new Government offices at the bottom of Parliament-street. They would probably have been even better had their architects lived to supervise the carrying out of the designs in detail.

As further evidences of the improvement of central London, Mr. Leonard Stokes called attention to the new Roman Catholic Cathedral which has been built at Westminster, to the Wesleyan Hall which is approaching completion, to the offices of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to the numerous handsome business houses which have been erected of late. In particular the offices of the Chartered Accountants off Moorgate-street and the premises of Messrs. Mappin and Webb in Oxford-street are worthy of note. Other fine buildings are the Royal Insurance building in Piccadilly, the office of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company opposite Marlborough House, by Mr. E. Guy Dawber; the hall of the Cordwainers Company, Cannon-street; the offices of the International Navigation Company, Cockspur-street (Mr. H. Tanner, F. R. I. B. A.); the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society building, Piccadilly; Pinner's Hall, Austin Friars; the "Bank Buildings" at the corner of Lothbury, facing round to Princes-street, Gresham-street, and Old Jewry; Koh-i-Noor House in Kingsway (Messrs. Gibson, Skipwith, and Gordon); Sir Aston Webb's Grand Trunk Railway offices, Cockspur-street, and "The People's Bank," No. 1, Cheapside, 93, Mortimer-street, and 43, Portland-street, W. All these buildings are far finer than they would have been had they been built 50 years ago, "the fact being," as Mr. Stokes says, "that the public now appreciates architecture much more than it used to."

MINISTER OF FINE ARTS NEEDED.

Sir George Frampton, R.A., whose work as an architectural sculptor is to be seen on many of the new buildings in London and the provinces—notably the spandrels on Belcher's Electra House, on the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in the decoration of Collcutt's Lloyd's Register—holds the view that architecture has vastly developed and improved in this country during recent years. "But what we require in this country, and especially for work in the metropolis, "said Sir George, "is some scheme which will bring out the beauty of the place. There ought to be a responsible body of men in England charged with the handling of this problem. We want a Minister of Fine Arts, to whose department an advisory board, composed of painters, sculptors, and architects, should be attached—with, perhaps, an engineer and a surveyor. This body would be ready to give advice in matters of architecture, would take in hand the widening of streets, and when leases fall in would be ready to assist the owners of the property with plans and suggestions for enhancing the beauty of the city. Of course there would not be anything in the nature of compulsion in regard to dealing with private property, because tastes vary—what is one man's meat is another man's poison. But something like method might be easily induced by an authority such as I suggest."

Sir George Frampton illustrated his point by reference to the junction of Piccadilly-circus, Regent-street, Coventry-street, and Shaftesbury-avenue, which under existing conditions he described as "long property." There had been a great opportunity at that spot for constructing a magnificent circus. "I do not know any spot in London," he declared, "where there are so many important roads converging, and the circus ought to have been made a grand terminal for them. There should have been a scheme for fine architectural buildings all round, in place of the commonplace structures which have found their way there." Sir George holds that England possesses to-day some of the best if not the very best, architects that the world has, and he claims for the work which "these architects who are artists" have done that it embraces some of the finest modern architecture in existence. This is not a random statement, but a deliberate declaration based on a knowledge of recent building work abroad. He is of opinion that there are at least half a dozen architects whose names in the future will be placed almost side by side with that of Sir Christopher Wren.—The "Standard."

GERMANY AND ISLAM.

Turkey Drifting from the Triple Entente.

The gradual gravitation of Turkey from the orbit of the Triple Entente into that of the Triple Alliance proceeds with ever greater acceleration. Perhaps this was inevitable: the circumstances which made Abdul Hamid a dependent of Berlin, impel the Young Turks in the same direction. The position and past history of Turkey make it almost impossible for her to work in close and cordial conjunction with the two Western Powers. The Cretan affair disclosed and rapidly widened the rift already existing between them. It was impossible for France and England to assent to the reconquest of Crete by Turkey: the long traditions of sympathy with Turkey's Christian subjects, extending from the time of Byron; the maintenance of our naval supremacy in the Eastern Mediterranean and of the existing conditions—All these prevented the two Western Powers from satisfying the Porte. Besides, it was not possible for Russia to permit, far less to promote, any change by which the Ottoman Empire should be re-extended, and re-extended over Christians. It would have been in contradiction to her whole policy during the nineteenth century and during the eighteenth century—that is, ever since she existed as a Power.

Such were the conditions which endangered the continuance of those initial good relations that existed between us on the Young Turks. We justified in complaining of their gradual deterioration. If ever a debt of gratitude was owed by the statesmen of one country to those of another, it is owed to us by the Young Turks, for they owe us their very existence. Without our support lavishly and generously given most of them would still be dragging out miserable lives as exiles in some Saharan station or back street of Montmartre. We can rightly claim to have been disinterested. In our anxiety to see Turkey delivered from the wantonly cruel and childishly despotic rule of Abdul Hamid, our diplomatists seem to have somewhat neglected our own interests: in our anxiety for the prosperity of Turkey we did not consider whether its health and strength would be to our benefit. But these benefits seem to be forgotten; and the more reckless of the Young Turks seem only too anxious to enter in to the same dependence on the masterful German Ambassador, Von Bieberstein, as their predecessor was. The cooler heads in the party oppose them, but with decreasing success; and we are bound to say that our Ambassador at Constantinople has hardly shone during the negotiations. Though the dignity of the Embassy has invariably maintained, we should like to have seen our affairs conducted with a little more dexterity and a little more success.

A COSTLY LUXURY.

It is a singular instance of the small attention aroused by foreign affairs that this signal defeat has brought no kind of criticism on Sir Edward Grey, who is constitutionally responsible, and that a recoil which would have upset a German Chancellor is hardly noted here.

How far this present gravitation of Turkey, of which the outward sign is the application to Berlin not only for officers and guns, but also for money, will go, it is impossible to say. The Teutonic Powers have men and influence—but have no money; but capital is what Turkey wants to refresh her provinces, which are rich in natural resources and rich in labour, but poor in the monetary essential. They may find that the requirements of Berlin are heavier than those of London, and that the path of military glory is more arduous and rocky than that of peaceful economic developments; Germany's allies, like Italy, have frequently found her friendship a costly luxury, and, as often happens to the weaker in such a partnership, the share of the profits is not adequate to the burden borne.

But one set of circumstances may very well arise. Like all future events, they are hypothetical but not impossible. Turkey may become a close ally of Germany—a kind of colony, in fact, as it was so often considered to be under the last Sultan; she may avail herself of that splendid organising genius in which Germans now excel. Her army, navy, banks, agriculture, may avail themselves of their experts; they may grow strong and flourishing under the Young Turk rule, and at the same time become a mere instrument of German diplomacy. This is conjecture, but not wild or unreasonable conjecture. It is a contingency for which wise men are bound to provide, even though the outcome may be different. If such a picture become true, a line of railway almost continuously in the hands of Germans or their friends, will unite Berlin with Bagdad. It will be an effort worthy of the traditions of the German General Staff to throw a combined army of German and Turkish troops, officered by Germans, on the Egyptian or Indian frontier. If the Turkish railway and military systems are properly arranged, such a mobilisation would not be difficult or prolonged. To put the matter briefly, Turkey occupies, or rather is the land route to two of our greatest possessions.

SEDITIOUS OPPORTUNITY.

There is another less evident danger. Our King rules more Mohammedans than any other Sovereign from the Malay Peninsula to the Niger he possesses subjects of that religion. The appeal to the German Emperor to be the protector of the Mohammedan world during the last week seemed a picturesque incident. But it might become a very great reality. Sedition, already burning and burning high, might be fanned in Egypt; in Persia fanaticism might be used to prepare the way for German and Turkish intervention, if not for their armies our most faithful subjects in India might be detached from us, those very people whom we now depend on to counterbalance the hostility of Hinduism. From such a double attack external and internal, we should have the greatest difficulty in protecting ourselves: and herein lies the interest of the Near Eastern question.—"The World."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th Nov. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs.	Rs. 16,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	18	.....	47
For previous 18 weeks of half year	2,78,079	1,55,252	1,079	4,84,410
Total for 19 weeks	2,88,079	1,61,252	1,079	4,50,410
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,267	10,523	121	20,911
Per mile of Ry..	30	31	.....	61
Total to corresponding date...	1,33,721	98,064	1,516	2,33,301

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 4,911
Increase to date .....Rs. 2,17,109

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th Nov. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 250	Rs.	Rs. 850
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	14	.....	49
For previous 18 weeks of half year	9,440	7,367	80	16,887
Total for 19 weeks	10,040	7,617	80	17,737
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	568	290	.....	858
Per mile of Ry..	33	17	.....	50
Total to corresponding date..	9,708	5,593	36	15,347

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 8
Increase to date .....Rs. 2,400

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Oceana," Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer "Oceana," arrived in harbour this morning with the following passengers:—

Ablitt, Mr F
Ablitt, Mrs and child
Abrams, Miss M F
Allsopp, Mr J J W
Amin, Mr S M
Anderson, Miss
Anderson, Mr J D
Anderson, Mrs R
Bamfield, Miss M E
Barker, Miss V
Barnett, Miss A
Barratt, Mr W F
Barron, Mr J
Barry, Mr B C
Baugh, Miss M
Bennet, Major V B, and native servant
Benuett, Mrs and infant
Blair, Miss G A
Bowen, Mr E
Bowen, Mrs and maid
Brahm, Mr H
Brigstoke, Mr F J
Bristol, Mr P K
Brown, Rev W Bryan
Brunner, Mr
Buchanan, Lt-Col Kenneth
Buckler, Mr W H
Bells, Mrs A E, child and nurse
Camp, Mr E
Campbell, Capt W
Carmor, Rev E B
Carmer, Mrs and infant
Carter, Mr G E L
Catty, Capt T C
Chakrabarti, Mr P K
Chambers, Mr G A
Chambers, Mrs and child
Chase, Mr F H
Chase, Mrs
Cheales, Miss K G
Childe Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Clarke, Rev A H
Clarke, Mrs, child and infant
Clibborn, Mr L G
Coan, Miss E E
Cobbe, Lt-Col G S
Cobbe, Mrs and maid
Cobbe, Major H H
Cobbe, Mrs
Cockburn, Mr C W F
Cochrane Mr
Cochrane, Mrs, and child
Cole, Mrs
Corbett, Mr
Cotton, Mr J L
Cotton, Mrs
Cunningham, Miss
Carling, Mr E H
Curtis, Mr
Dall, Miss L C
Dallin, Miss
Dalton, Mrs K, child, infant and nurse
Daniell, Capt W B
Deane, Miss D
Deane, Mr W S
Dempster Mr G
Dibble Mr C W
Dow, Mr H
D'Souza, Mrs
Duckworth, Miss Ethel
Dumesday, Miss
Dundas, Mr F G
Dillan, Mr S J
Elgood, Miss
Eplett, Mr W H
Fairbank Rev E
Fairbank, Miss M D
Fitz Gibbon, Miss
Fortescue, Hon Mrs E E and maid (Miss Mac Phail
Fraser Miss
Garrison, Rev Kiel
Garst, Mrs
Gates, Mis Beryl F
Gibson, Mr E C
Gillespie Rev S
Gillespie, Mrs child and infant
Glanville, Mr P I
Goode Mr L C H
Gorden Miss Jean P
Graham, Miss Murray
Graham Mrs W D
Greenfield Mr H C
Gruer, Mr H G
Garbutt Miss L
Hass, Mr Ernest
Hamilton, Mrs A H C and child
Hamilton, Mr A H de B
Hamilton, Major Douglas
Hamilton, Mrs
Hamilton, Mr J G
Harding, Miss O
Harris Miss G
Hearn, Mr J W
Henderson, Mr A G R
Hoeders, Mr E C
Hordern, Mrs
Houch, Miss M C
Hunter, Mr D C
Husbands, Mr P B
Ibbotson, Mr A W
James, Mrs
James, 3 Misses
Jones, Mr B E
Josephs, Mr Foster
Keatinge, Miss
Khan, Mr
King Mr H F
Kitchen, Mr A T W
Kitchen Mrs
Knights, Mr
Krater, Miss Emma
Lecey, Miss O F
Lambert, Mrs E T and infant
Lees Miss C L
Lendhan, Mr R B and child
Lilley, Mr H H
Lilley, Mrs
Limpus, Mr C P
Limpus, Mrs
Little, Miss Anna
Lockley, Mrs Rupert
Lowe, Mr
Lyon, Mrs Harey J
Macdonald, Miss M
MacGregor, Mr J A
Magnusen, Miss L
Manwaring, Miss A
Matchin, Mrs and infant
Matchin, Miss
Mathers, Mrs J, child, infant and ayah
Maxwell Maynard, Mr W
Maxwell Maynard, Mrs
Mayhew, Rev A L
Mayhew, Mrs
McAlpin, Mr D F C
McAlpin, Mr F D
McAlphin, 2 Misses
McCann, Mr G
McLeod, Mr R
Mercik, Mr C
Mercik, Mr (Junr)
Merza, Mr J
Millar, Capt G M
Millard, Miss A L
Mills, Mr
Misquith, Mrs W
Mitchell, Mr J F F
Monckton, Mr P
Monckton, Mrs
Moodigh, Miss H
Moran, Miss M
Moresby, Mr C
Moresby, Mrs and infant
Munns, Mr J A C
Murphy, Mr J
Marchant, Maj L
Miss Porter, (governess)
Nash, Mrs W T, 2 infants and nurse
Nelson, Mrs and infant
Nixon, Rev A L
Panton, Mr
Panton, Mrs
Patch, Mr J
Patch, Mrs
Payne, Miss Olive M B
Pearce, Mr G
Pearce, Mrs
Penny, Mr J D
Pooley, Miss
Pringle, Mr J A
Proctor, Rev W
Puech, Mr
Ramwell, Mr
Ramwell, Mrs and infant
Rea, Mr B A
Redman, Miss
Reid, Lt-Col L H
Reynolds, Mrs T
Richardson, Mrs J, 2 children and infant
Rimmer, Mr J
Roche, Mrs, infant and ayah
Rockling, Mr G D
Ross, Mr H S
Ross, Mrs T, child, infant and ayah
Rouse, Maj A
Rouse, Mrs
Rudman, Mr F R
Rudman, Mr H E
Ryves, Mr F J
Richards, Maj E N
Salmon, Miss N C C
Sargens, Capt A G
Sargent, Capt W P M
Scott, Mrs
Scott, Miss
Scott, Mrs H R
Service, Mr G
Service, Mrs G
Shaw, Miss
Shipp, Mr W E
Shipp, Mrs and infant
Sibley, Mrs M E
Simpson, Mrs, 2 infants and nurse
Skinner, Mr W
Skinner, Mrs
Smith, Mrs J Andrew
Smith, Master Travis
Spiers, Mr W
Spooner, Brigadier
Spooner, Mrs
Spooner, 2 Misses
Stask, Mr W J K
Stevens, Mr J W
Swales, Mr W H
Swales, Mrs
Thompson, Mr S H
Thomson, Mrs B W O, infant and ayah
Thorpe, Mrs A F
Thynne, Miss M E G
Tomlinson, Mrs J W and child
Teplis, Mr A R
Waddington, Mrs E C
Wall, Mrs F
Wallwork, Mr
Whitcombe, Mr C P
White, Mr R Milner
Williams, Mrs W H
Williamson, Mrs
Wilson, Mrs Herbert
Wilson, Mr J P
Wilson, Mr L
Woodhouse, Mr A A
Woodhouse, Mrs
Wright, Mr F
Wright, Mrs
Wyatt, Mr A G
Wyatt, Mrs
Wood, Maj-Gen J B

Per s.s. "Salsette," Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of November 11 which left Aden at 2 a.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anthony, Mr E H
Bulchart, Mr W A
Bird, Mr B H, Mrs 2 infts, child and nurse
Cheetham, Mr E H
Gwyther, Mr F E and Mrs
Gwyther, Miss
Hall, Mrs C H
Hardy, Mr C
Hennessy, Lt Col D
Heron, Mr F H T
Horton, Mr A F
Inglis, Mr H
Kerridge, Mr D
Levy, Mr J
Lynch Blosso, Mr C B
Marchant, Major L Le
Morrison, Mr J
Payne, Mrs A C
Poole, Capt C
Pulleyne, Mr G B
Porter, Miss (governess)
Radford, Mr W and Mrs
Reed, Mr J
Stenning, Mrs C H
Stenning, Miss J M
Shillstons, Mr W M
Southern, Mr H
Souter, Lady
Tannahill, Col
Tenon, Mr R H
Verrieres, Mrs A C
Verrieres, Mrs L
Von Vollenhoven, Mrs S
Will, Miss C
Woon, Maj-Gen J B
Watson, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alston, Mr J C
Adams, Mr W E
Apour, Mr J
Barston, Mr W W
Brooke, Col H, Mrs and maid
Benas, Rev
Begbie, Mr J
Christison, Mr G W
Carmichael, Mr J
Campbell, Mr D F
Carbutt, Miss L
Cartswright, Lt H J T
Clough, Miss B M
Cable, Sir R
Dunnett, Mr A B
Eckford, Capt A B
Gollan, Mr J
Gardyne, Maj H D G
Hext, Capt J E
Humphrey, Mrs C V
James, Lt F H
Jones, Mr R L and Mrs
Joyce, Mr P O G
Kroks, Mr
Lynch, Mr C and Mrs
Burton, Mr A
Montgomerie, Mr R S
Narten, Mr B A
Nicoll, Mr C
Patterson, Mr H C
Pelly, Rev A G
Richards, Major E W
Rose, Mr L E D and Mrs
Richardson, Mr C W
Robson, Mr W and Mrs
Savage, Col W H and Mrs 2 Misses
Sells, Mrs A E child and nurse
Sait, Mr A H
Silva, Rev
Sears, Mr R H and Mrs
Wilson, Mr G M
Young, Capt A

FROM BRINDISI.

Brittain, Mr S S
Gillam, Mr S J
Inverarity, Mr J W
Joy, Mr B B
Stuart, K C V O, C S I, Sir H
Tatterson, Mr H L

FROM PORT SAID.

Forbes Robertson, Mr T F and Miss M E

MARSEILLES, TO KARACHI.

Anderson, Capt J
McCracken, Col F W N, Mrs, Miss C, and Miss B
Pilkethley, Mr R
Thurman, Mr W T

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SANER MODES.

With the swerve of fashion distinctly in the direction of Directoire or rather Consulate styles, it behoves all women, inclining to the short or dumpy, to be on their guard. Let them not be led into high-waisted-sashed-revers-trimmed coats, no matter how persuasive the voices of their tailors. There is no necessity for any woman to adopt an unbecoming style of dress—the greatest latitude is given in the prevailing styles. Have taste in regard to line and a good eye for colour and a smart and becoming gown surely follows! See how adaptable are the very latest indications of the world where dress reigns—long skirts or short skirts for tailor-mades; long coats or short coats as their accompaniment; large hats or small hats for the business as well as the dressy occasions of life; fur stoles large enough to be worn as shawls or little stiff fur necklets finished with a bow of lace or velvet; colours vivid and bright as a tropical bird's wing or sombre and sedate as a Quaker's cape—all are "in the Fashion," and can be worn by My Lady without any other thought than becomingness. Each, however, it is easily understood, has its particular cachet—the large hat of this winter is not the large hat of last, and so all round.

STYLES TAKEN FROM HISTORY.

One desirable tendency is to be noted—the eccentric or exaggerated is dying a rapid death—even in hats the latest models have returned to sanity both in shape and trimming. Another tendency is that we are going to history for our styles. The severely plain gown of the old-time chatelaine, cut in baby fashion at the neck and falling in folds straight to the feet, with a high waist line shown by a jewelled girdle, is the very latest fancy of the smart Parisienne. To keep to the simplicity of these silhouettes, her hair is caught softly off her forehead with a few large waves and dressed rather high in soft flat bands. This massing of the hair in smooth heavy strands has brought any number of hair brighteners and polishers on the market, and really some of the heads one sees are like masses of floss silk. Very little of these admired coiffures, it must be confessed, grows on the heads decorated. The demand, indeed, for false hair exceeds anything known for a century. Invention, however, has, as in most things nowadays, come to the relief of the hairdressers. Have many of our readers heard we wonder, that beautiful "hair" can be made from glass? The information was new to the writer who was assured that the most exquisite glossy tresses are being turned out from spun glass. They look better than the coarser and inferior qualities of human hair, while they are not nearly so heavy.

TH

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE MR. MELTON PRIOR.

As an old campaigner, the late Mr. Melton Prior always believed in making himself comfortable. He used to boast that he was the only man with a tent at Ulindi, where even Lord Chelmsford slept under tarpaulin. It was at Ulundi, by the way, that Mr. Prior had one of his worst experiences. This was the loss of all his sketch-books, containing his notes of the whole campaign. "I was" said Mr. Prior, telling the story, "utterly broken up with disappointment. I remember how I fell on the ground and burst into tears. Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, who was passing, called out, 'Never mind, Prior, here's my notebook. Run about and make your sketches again.' And this I did, but the loss of my earlier sketches was irreparable."

MELTON PRIOR AND BURNABY.

Among the memories of battle which Mr. Melton Prior was able to recall was the fact that he was one of the last persons to speak with Colonel Burnaby at Abu Klea. He was chatting with that distinguished soldier and another officer while some Dervish sharp-shooters were firing at long range. Presently the bullets began to knock up spurts of sand unpleasantly near. "We are too close," said Burnaby quietly; "those fellows are getting our range, so we must stand apart." They stood apart accordingly, and not long afterwards Burnay received his death-wound.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "GOLDEN RESULT."

A note published the other day on the earnings—and lack of earnings—of literary men recalls Anthony Trollope's little gloat over the first-fruits of his pen: "I send you a copy of 'The Warden,'" he wrote to Lord Houghton in 1866, "which Mr. Longman assures me is the last of the first edition. There were, I think, only 750 printed, and they have been over ten years in hand. But I regard the book with affection as I made £9 2s. 6d. by the first year's sales; have previously written and published for ten years without any such golden result. Since then I have improved even upon that." Trollope, of course, "improved upon that" in no uncertain fashion.

WOMEN AND HISTORIC SHRINES.

Mr. W. B. Moloney, the Executive Secretary to the Mayor of New York, in an article on what women have accomplished without the ballot, in the Munsey, makes mention, among other things, of their saving of historic shrines. The Daughters of the American Revolution were organised in 1890, the Daughters of the Revolution in 1891. They have saved to the nation Valley Forge's historic and hallowed ground. To-day, the blood-stained ground where Washington and the Continental Army starved through the winter of 1777 and 1778 is a Pennsylvania State park, and more than three hundred thousand dollars has already been spent in protecting and beautifying it.

OTHER PLACES.

Women have saved the national ensign by Congressional act from the decorating uses of advertisers. They have rescued the birthplace of Francis Scott Key from obscurity, and marked it with a monument. In Washington Park, Brooklyn, they have reared a monument to seven hundred martyrs whose lives went out in the British prison-ship "Jersey". They have caused the city of New York to purchase Fraunces's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers. They have rediscovered and marked with a tablet the first "White House" of the nation, No. 1, Cherry-street, New York, where Washington lived after his inauguration. They have enabled New York to acquire the Jumel Mansion on Washington Heights as a museum of Revolutionary relics.

INTO ONE THOUSAND WORDS.

Besides these patriotic societies, there is the Historic and Scenic Preservation Society, through which New York club-women are waging a war against the destruction of Niagara Falls by the further encroachment of power companies. Congress and the New York Legislature have been compelled to appoint commissions to deal with the matter. The women have been instrumental in checking a long series of grabs at Albany engineered by commerce destroyers of the wonderful gorge, and much else besides. A cynical Frenchman once said that the biography of the average woman could be written in five words: "She married and drank tea." If he could be set the task of putting the biography of the typical American woman of to-day into one thousand words, says Mr. Moloney, the sex might be revenged.

SHAKESPEARE AT THE EAST END.

Shakespeare at Whitechapel is at great a "draw" as ever he has been in the West End since the palmy days of the old Lyceum. A new section has now been added to the Exhibition which draws quite a separate little audience of its own, and consists of a collection of prints, photographs, or reproductions, illustrative of the history of the dance. The group, which represents fairly completely the latter dance history, from the seventeenth century, includes protraits of the Duchesse de Maine (1676-1753), who, at her private theatre at Sceaux first introduced in modern times the purely mimed, or wordless ballet, when, in 1708, the fourth act of Cornielle's "Horace" was danced and acted by two popular stars, Mlle. Prevote and M. Balon, the music, composed by Mouret, being played by an orchestra, just as is performed Miss Dora Bright's dainty fantasy, "The Faun," at the Empire Theatre. A portrait is shown of Mlle. Prevot, the teacher, by the way, of Camargo, whose painting by Lancret is to be seen in the Wallace Collection, a photograph of it being included in the present gathering of "stars." Salle, Camargo's contemporary and rival, is there; also the great Gaetan Vestris, who declared that his period had produced but three great men—himself, Voltaire, and Frederick the Great. Madeleine Guimard, of whom De Goncourt has written so charmingly, and who, born in 1743, lived to hear of Waterloo, was at one time confidante of Marie Antoinette, whom she used to counsel as to coiffure and dress, and died in 1860, poor and forgotten, having lost her once considerable wealth during the horrors of the French Revolution.

A GREAT HORSE SALE.

One of the greatest sales of horses in the world is that held annually at Kapunda, a little town in South Australia, fifty miles north of Adelaide. This year's sale of 2,400 horses brought buyers from all parts, including representatives of the Indian Army. Half the animals were sold on the first five days, at prices ranging from £12 for ponies to £50 for good draught horses, the average working out at about £20. The splendidly-grassed rolling downs of the Northern Territory are an ideal country for the production of a good class of horse, and the Federal Government are considering a station there on which to rear horses for Government use. South Australia at present possesses over a quarter of a million horses, and every effort is made to maintain a high standard.

THE LAPWING.

As a pet the lapwing is both entertaining and useful. Watch one on a lawn, and notice the quick run which the bird takes to secure a worm which has approached the surface unwarily. The victim is soon taken, since the lapwing possess a bill especially adapted for holding prey of this kind; you will see that the bill is slightly compressed at the tip. The movements of the lapwing are somewhat suggestive of the thrush when he is worm-catching, except that the latter usually raises its head in gulping in an attitude rarely suggestive of contentment with the outer world. Then again the lapwing has a curious trick of tapping the ground with his foot. Does it indicate impatience, or do these delicate concussions attract worms to the surface? asks a writer in the "Agricultural Economist."

ASSYRIAN.

During a recent examination in the theology of the Old Testament the following question was asked a young clergyman: "What language did Balaam's ass speak?" After a moment of thought a smile flashed across his face, and he wrote his answer: "Assyrian."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

BRITISH "DREADNOUGHTS" RETARDED.

Material is being delivered at Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards for the battleships to be laid down on the slips which have been idle since the "Orion" and "Lion" were launched in August. There is, however, no visible evidence that the successors of these vessels will be actually commenced before January, although as the result of orders which have been placed for material it will be possible for the First Lord of the Admiralty to tell the House of Commons that these ships and also other three armoured units of this year's programme to be built by private firms have been "commenced" in the official meaning of the word. Tenders for the three contract ships have just been received by the Admiralty, and the orders will no doubt be distributed in time to enable the Minister for the Navy to meet the attack on the shipbuilding policy of the Board which will almost certainly be made on the re-assembling of Parliament. The accumulation of material at the Government yards and the placing of contracts do not, however, alter the fact that we are nearly two-thirds through the financial year without a start having been made with the actual construction of either of the five large armoured ships in the current programme. Not only is this so, but there are no trustworthy indications on and around the building slips that they will receive the keels of the new ships before January. Next in importance to the provision of an adequate number of ships is that they should, at least in part be actually in course of construction during the early part of the financial year to which they belong, and not deferred till the commencement of the next calendar year.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION.

If the Admiralty proceed on the principle of distributing new construction over the widest area, instead of the allotment of work being governed strictly by price, the orders for the three contract-built ships—other things being equal—should rest between the firms on the Admiralty list which have no armoured vessels on the stocks. At present there are four firms in this position—Palmer's Company, Jarrow; the Scott's Company, Greenock; the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company, Govan; and Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., Birkenhead. In addition to the "Neptune" and "Orion" at Portsmouth, and the "Indefatigable" and "Lion" at Devonport, the following armoured ships are either in the building or completing stage at private yards:—"Conqueror," at Messrs. Beardmore and Co.'s, Dalmuir; "Monarch," Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; "Thunderer," Thames Ironworks, Blackwall; "Princess Royal," Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Barrow-in-Furness; while the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company and Messrs. John Brown and Co. are building on the Clyde the two Colonial gift ships. Although it is true that the four firms mentioned above have no armoured ships actually building, the Scott's Company are completing the "Colossus," and Palmer's Company the "Hercules." There is as good deal to be said in favour of dividing up shipbuilding orders as much as possible, provided, of course that it can be done consistently with the best interests of the Service. With the laying down of this year's ships, plus those already in hand, everything points to pronounced activity in naval shipbuilding for the next twelve months at least. Exclusive of foreign and colonial orders, there will be under construction in the United Kingdom next spring 13 battleships and armoured cruisers, 10 smaller cruisers, 40 torpedo-boat destroyers, 15 submarines, and various fleet auxiliaries.

WHAT PRIZE-FIRING HAS DONE.

The unusual success which has recently been achieved at torpedo practice by the Home Fleet, in the vicinity of Invergorden, is clearly the outcome of the encouragement extended to the men of the torpedo department by the Admiralty during the last few years. These results appear to discredit the argument that our fleetmen need no stimulant to do their best. There was a time when the gunnery men alone were rewarded for prominent feats of marksmanship, and little note was taken of the good performances at torpedo tubes, except for the Admiral, and perhaps the Admiralty, to express "satisfaction" at a new record being put up by a smart crew at a submerged tub. About three years ago, however, their lordships determined to offer the same inducement for torpedo men to do their best at the quarterly practices and annual tests that had already been given to stimulate the men behind the gun; and the torpedo-tube crews of torpedo craft were awarded prizes for good shooting from their above-water tubes. The effect was almost electrical, and a new standard of torpedo efficiency was soon created by the best boats. From that time, both in small ships and large, there has been a keen and healthy rivalry among our warships to secure the first prize and first place in the fleet. The rate at which Whitehead torpedoes can be discharged from our warships has been speeded up nearly 50 per cent all round by better fittings and arrangements for loading, and by a keener spirit among the officers and men of the torpedo departments until the record score of 100 per cent. of hits, secured by one division of the Home Fleet referred to above has become possible. Money spent to secure so good a result has therefore been well spent.

THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

October 29 was the tenth anniversary of the return from South Africa to London of the City Imperial Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, Director-General of the Territorial Force. It was also the completion of Gen. Mackinnon's period of service at the War Office, as he has taken up the appointment of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Western District, the headquarters of which are at Chester. Having regard to this double event, Col. Sir Charles Boxall, who organised the City Imperial Volunteers for service in South Africa, and was appointed deputy commandant, gave a dinner in Gen. Mackinnon's honour at St. Stephen's Club, London. The other guests present were the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War; the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, Gen. Sir John French, Col. the Earl of Albemarle, Col. the Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Justice Grantham, Col. Lord Brooke, Sir Alfred Newton, Sir W. P. Treloar, Sir Henry Roure, Major Grantham, Captain Egerton (Coldstream Guards), Mr. Douglas Gordon (Scots Guards), Col. Sir Lennox Napier, Col. Somers Clarke, Dr. Symes Thomson, Capt. Manister (late C.I.V.), and Mr. Caryll Boxall (Hampshire Regiment.)

COLONEL GADKE'S CRITICISMS.

We are glad to see that in the majority of cases the criticism of Colonel Gadke's opinions concerning the British Army is taking a sensible line, and that the public is not accepting all his views unchallenged. We think that many of Colonel Gadke's statements will prove beneficial to our Army, because pointing out errors which are apparent; but, at the same time, he is quite wrong in many of his views. Given the present organisation of our Military Forces, there is little doubt among experienced critics that they are incapable of being employed with effect on the Continent of Europe. It is not likely, on the other hand, that we shall ever embark in the small wars of which an account is given by Fortescue in his "History of the British Army." We remember one instance—illustrating the "small wars" referred to. When Moore was despatched to Sweden in 1808, he received orders, which are summarised as follows: "Take ten thousand men to Sweden and do something. We do not know what you can do, nor have we any reason for giving you ten thousand instead of thirty thousand men, except that we are not disposed to risk the loss of more."

MILITARY PRISONS.

A report on the discipline and management of military prisons and detention barracks for 1909 has recently been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. The continued decrease in the number of admissions into detention barracks is most satisfactory, and no fewer than twelve of these establishments have been closed during the year under review. The decrease in the number of soldiers undergoing imprisonment and detention is well maintained. In 1904 the number of soldiers committed to military prisons and detention barracks at home and abroad (excluding India) by commanding officers and courts-martial, totalled 22,012, or a percentage of 12. The percentage in 1908 was 7, and in 1909 it was 5·8—in the latter year 255 men being dealt with in military prisons, and 10,091 in detention barracks. In 1904 there were fifty-six military prisons, as compared with two military prisons and twenty-eight detention and branch detention barracks at the end of the year 1909. A similar good result can be shown in India, where the number of military prisons is being steadily decreased.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.

Light. Compact. Comfortable.

No Metal next the Skin.

PRICES.

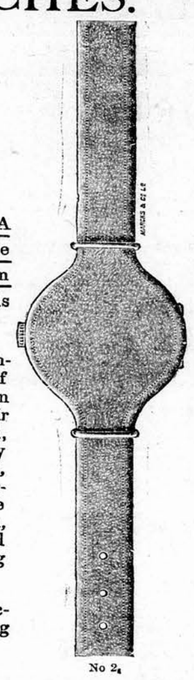
Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs.	37 8
Sterling Silver	... ...	„	47 8
18ct. Gold	... ...	„	160 0

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF WRIST WEAR. A new model has to pass through the severest tests before we place it before the public; and should it fail to satisfy in the minutest particular, what we know to be the essentials of a Wrist Watch, it is at once discarded.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are constructed to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to. They are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their great popularity. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment, compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. The time-keeping accuracy and durability of these watches carry our usual guarantee. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

Both of the illustrations are photographic reproductions, and No. 2 shows the chamois lined strap crossing the back of watch.

No. 1.

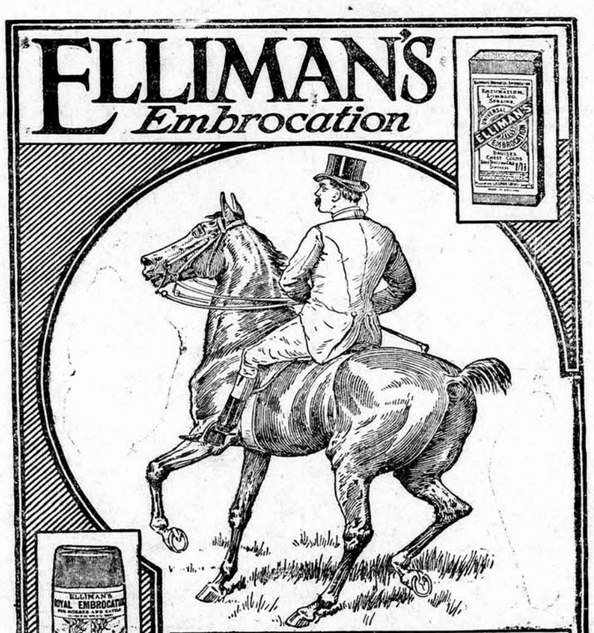


No 2.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona,

Jewellers and Silversmith by appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.I.E., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL," HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

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We hold the finest Selection in India, by Bechstein, Erard, Knake, Collard, Brinsmead, Allison and other first class makers, and sell on special terms for cash or monthly payments.

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder Form.) The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING. ADD WATER ONLY. READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

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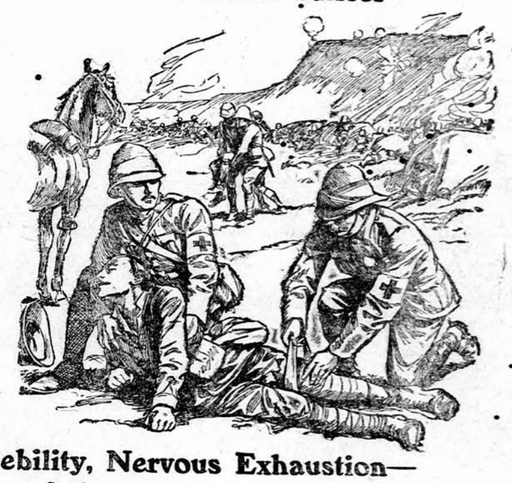
MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES WITH A.G Cigarette Paper.

THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD AS THE BEST SELLING BRITAIN.

ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR A.G TO-DAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2, Green Street Fort.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes: —"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottle, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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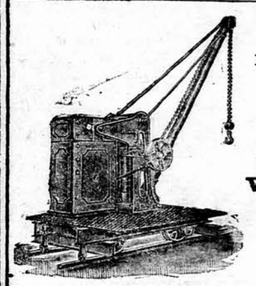

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden starting, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Debility, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

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The beverage of the Service IS

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Rs. 36/—per dozen.

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The Proprietors of - - -

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Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50

Second Prize, £25 Third Prize, £10

Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be

Name

Address

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906 = 281,526
" " " 1907 = 274,031
" " " 1908 = 276,109
" " " 1909 = 274,270

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," "Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 66/68, PARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

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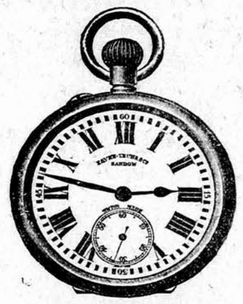

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP.

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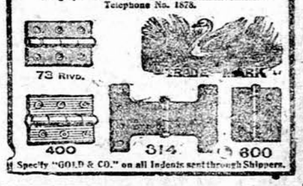

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KESHRANJAN

is indeed a miracle in all sorts of Hair-diseases. It prevents decay and discolouration. Produces soft and pliant hairs, a soft skin, fair delicate skin, heals all cutaneous eruptions and inspires a lovely delicate complexion to all who use it. It is deliciously perfumed.

Re. 1 per bottle,
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STUBBORN COUGHS!

Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of this invaluable preparation.

Price per phial	... ...	Re. 1
Packing and postage	... ...	As. 5

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by *Enlargement of Spleen, Liver,* and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever.

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Packing and postage	... ...	As. 5

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GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,

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Nos. 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

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Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE (Chapoteaut)

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Sold by all Chemists.

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